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VOL. VI NO. 252 FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1981 SHA WAL 7, 1401 A.H. TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Reagan toughens stance
Air staff union is also adamant

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Reagan administration, its purge of illegally striking air traffic controllers gaining momentum, embarked Thursday on "day one" of rebuilding the air traffic system. But the controllers say time is on their side and few appear to be giving in.

Following the 11 a.m. (1500 GMT) deadline for the last of the 13,000 strikers to obey President Ronald Reagan's "work-or-be-fired" order, White House spokesman David Gergen said 959 dismissal letters had gone out and that the rest were being sent as rapidly as they administratively can. "So far as President Reagan is concerned, Gergen said, "This is day one of rebuilding the system."

At the Pentagon, defense department spokesman Ben Welles said the Federal Aviation Administration had asked for an additional 130 military controllers, bringing the total assigned to the FAA to 500. The military controllers are being trained to help operate civilian airport control towers.

Meantime, reports from the nation's airports indicated few strikers had returned to their jobs. Only six of 214 controllers due to work this morning reported at five facilities in and around New York city, three more than Wednesday. At Philadelphia international airport, just five of 26 controllers due to work were on the job, only one more than Wednesday morning.

At national airport in Washington and the Miami air traffic control center, officials said no strikers had returned to their posts Thursday morning. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said he expected to have a clearer indication later Thursday of how many controllers remained on strike. He said more than 620 strikers had required to work by the previous hours Thursday. While providing no actual figures he said 38 percent to 40 percent of the work force was on the job.

Robert E. Poli, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said the controllers remained united in their determination to continue the strike and said only about three percent of those who struck Monday had crossed picket lines.

The nation's air traffic, meanwhile, continued to operate smoothly, although on a reduced scale. J. Lynn Helms, FAA administrator, told reporters. He said about three-fourths of the regularly scheduled flights were operating, but with some delays.

"The emphasis right now ... is to figure out how we man this system and how we rebuild the system in the next eight, nine, 10 months," Lewis told reporters.

Meanwhile, the FAA, which employs controllers at more than 500 towers and 23 radar centers throughout the country, said more than 9,000 people had applied for jobs as controllers. The FAA said 72 percent of scheduled flights took off Wednesday, but flights from the 23 biggest airports in the U.S. were limited to half the normal number.

In London, British air traffic controllers, expressing anger at dismissal and jail sentences and fines on striking American colleagues, pledged solidarity action.

Union officials said flights between Britain and the United States could be worse affected than the partial disruption already suffered by flights to the U.S. this week. After reports that the American strikers were seeking foreign support, William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, told a reporter: "We would do nothing to impair air safety but we would do all we can to support them." Union officials were meeting later Thursday to decide what action to take.

John McCreedy, chairman of the union's side of the state-run civil aviation authority, said in an interview with Independent Radio News: "Clearly, in the situation we are facing, where the Americans apparently are using military controllers, using people who are not validated to do the job — apparently they have got in some retirees off the scrap heap, they are using some medical rejects — in that situation, then clearly the unions would hope that their members would apply a policy of non-cooperation with American flights."

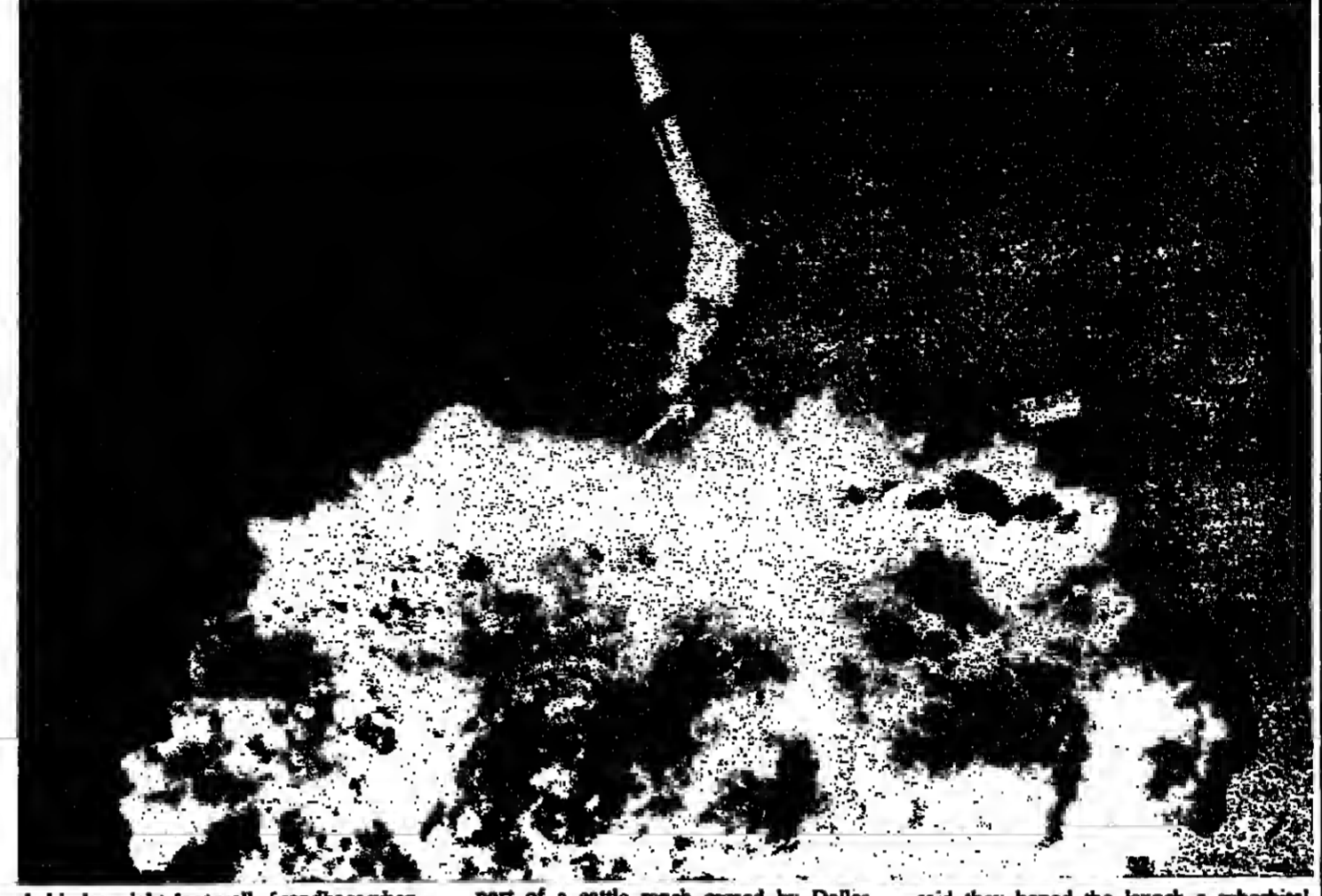
Private test rocket explodes on launching pad



ROCKET EXPLODES: A privately-funded rocket exploded during a test Wednesday at Matagorda Island, Texas. The picture above shows the rocket being launched. The picture on the right shows the rocket taking a deviation before it exploded.

MATAGORDA ISLAND, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — A test rocket exploded on the launch pad Wednesday, setting back for months the plans of a group of Texas entrepreneurs trying to be the first private company to send satellites into orbit for a profit.

No one was injured in the blast, Space Services Inc. spokesman Walt Pennino said. He said everyone on the island stood more than a half-mile away from the launch pad



behind an eight-foot wall of sandbags when engineers tried to fire the rocket for a five-second test. The 53-foot Percheron Rocket was bolted to the launchpad to keep it from taking off during the test.

"We said all along we only had a 50-50 chance of success," said Pennino. "The rocket has exploded into at least four major parts." He said when the engine blew, it ignited a range fire on the property, which is

part of a cattle ranch owned by Dallas developer Todd Wynne, one of the space services financial backers. "Some of Todd Wynne's cowboys and the people in the rocket crew helped fight the brush fire, and the last I heard they had it under control," Pennino said.

He said at least 18 persons in the rocket crew were on the island when the explosion occurred Wednesday evening. If the engine tests had been successful, company officials

said they hoped the launch a suborbital flight Aug. 12.

The flight plan for the suborbital mission called for the rocket to climb to an altitude of 14,500 feet (4,350 meters), then drop into the Gulf of Mexico about 4.8 kms from the launch site. Pennino said the accident would cost the company more than \$1.2 million and set the firm's plans back at least six months.

During World War II
Germans made it to Labrador

ULM, West Germany, Aug. 6 (AP) — Austrian-born Franz Selinger, a 66-year-old retired engineer, returned here from a visit to Canada Wednesday saying he had found proof German soldiers landed on North American soil in World War II.

"Until only a year ago," Selinger told the Associated Press at his southwest German home, "the Canadians wouldn't believe me. But when I presented them with definite proof in April, things started bumping."

In close cooperation with Canadian historian Alec Douglas and with generous help from the Canadian Coast Guard, Selinger in late July discovered the rusted remains of a German-built automatic weather station on the northernmost tip of Labrador. The ten barrel-like steel containers were set up about 32 kms south of Cape Chidley by the crew of U-537, a German World War II U-boat; which crept through shallow waters in October 1943, he said.

The crew went ashore in rubber dinghies to put up the weather station with its antennae and tall wind gauge. Much of the weathered material was still there when Selinger arrived there. To disguise it, the Germans had marked it "Canadian weather service."

Selinger said it appeared that hunters discovered it some time after World War II and damaged much of the equipment. Empty cartridges were found nearby. Now, 38 years later, the remains are to be taken to Halifax for display, Selinger said he wants to return there for the occasion.

Rumors of German landings in North America during World War II were often heard but never substantiated. Selinger, a former department chief at a large Ulm-based electronics company, prepared his Canadian excursion for more than two years. He paged through war diaries and traced the routes taken by U-537. His investigation was complicated by the fact that the 1,500 ton IX-C type submarine, after it had accomplished the feat in Canada, was sunk in the Java Sea by the USNS *Flounder*. Witnesses to the top secret mission perished in the attack.

Canadian officials initially doubted his theory. After furnishing more evidence, he won them over and Selinger is now full of praise for the Canadian Coast Guard. "With-

Due to higher prices
Oil states' income up 41%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Prices charged by oil exporting countries boosted their income over 41 percent last year, according to figures compiled by the International Monetary Fund.

Their exports for 1980 were valued at \$288.4 billion, compared with \$204.5 billion in 1979 — an increase of \$83.9 billion in a single year. They also had a record surplus of \$152.5 billion over the value of the goods they bought. The increased wealth of the oil

U.S. trade deficit hits \$6.99b

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Despite a reduction in imported oil, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$6.99 billion in the second quarter of this year, according to one of several ways the government computes the trade balance.

The Commerce Department reported Wednesday that a lower export volume of farm products — coupled with lower prices — helped push the deficit above the first quarter's \$4.6 billion for trade on a balance of payments basis.

Another version of the trade balance, released last week, showed a deficit of just over \$10 billion for the April-June quarter. That version is more widely publicized than Wednesday's version, which excludes military trade and also excludes some insurance and freight costs for imports.

The value of oil imports rose about 2 percent to \$21.2 billion with the increase

Staff resents immigration policy

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — Employees of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will hold a national day of protest Aug. 21 against President Ronald Reagan's proposed plan for immigration policy, a federal union officer said Wednesday.

INS employees also will protest INS funding shortages and Reagan's failure to appoint a national director of the agency, Mike Harpold, president of the American Federation of Government Employees' INS Council, said. Harpold said the 9,400 INS employees

in the union are concerned a lack of leadership and proper policy will lead to inadequate application of immigration laws.

"These are important people functions that, if done wrong, would be a real black mark on the United States," he said. "I'm not making a threat. I'm simply stating a reality that if things go further, the country runs a real risk of having mistreatment, abuse of rights and internal corruption. That is why we are acting now."

more than accounted for by higher prices, the new report said. "The average number of barrels imported declined to 6.53 million from 6.99 million as importers drew down their large inventories," it said.

In all, the new report showed imports increased 2.5 percent to \$67.4 billion in the quarter, while exports fell 1.2 percent to \$60.4 billion.

The results, which commerce officials adjusted for normal seasonal variations in trade, also were affected by the rising strength of the dollar in relation to many foreign currencies, makes U.S. exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

An exception was in agricultural exports which declined 15 percent to \$10.84 billion in the quarter. Volume of farm exports was down about 10 percent, but lower prices accounted for about one-third of the overall drop, the report said.

Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the western hemisphere had deficits. Africa, largely because of Nigeria's big oil sales, had a small surplus — \$1.2 billion. The IMF explained that the figures for surpluses do not correspond to figures for deficits because some countries' statistics are less reliable than others.

Among the rich countries — which spend the most on keeping their figures straight — the United States had the largest deficit — \$32.3 billion followed by Italy with \$21.7 billion. France with \$18.9 billion, Spain with \$13.4 billion and Japan with \$10.8 billion.

Only three industrial countries showed a surplus: Canada and West Germany, \$5 billion each, and Norway \$1.5 billion. Canada and Norway are themselves big oil producers, while West Germany's long continued economic boom has been based on its ability to sell large quantities of its goods abroad.

For nearly all countries except the oil producers, the situation has developed steadily since 1974, following the big price rises during the 1973 war. Each year, the oil exporters have had surpluses which now total over \$500 billion. All other areas have had deficits each year, except Africa in 1974, 1977, 1979 and 1980.

Urban riots signal things to come, Britain's parliament panel reports

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Race relations in Britain are deteriorating and the nation's July urban riots are a "sign of things to come," a British parliamentary committee said Thursday.

In its report to the House of Commons, the all-party committee on home affairs said many non-white Britons "have yet to find a sign of identity within British society" and added they showed evidence of "understandable frustration."

The panel focused on the case of Liverpool, where rioters, non-whites and whites, in the city's rundown Toxteth district looted and burned buildings and harassed police in mid-July and again last week.

Liverpool "offers a grim warning to all of Britain's cities that racial disadvantage cannot be expected to disappear, by natural causes," the committee said. "Liverpool black organizations warned us: 'What you see in Liverpool is a sign of things to come.'"

"We echo that warning."

Unemployment nationally in Britain reached a post-30s record of 11.8 percent in July. In Liverpool, a once-great northwest English port that has fallen on hard times, the jobless rate is estimated at 40 percent. Among the city's blacks, it is thought to be near 60 percent.

Britain's 2.4 million non-whites, mainly West Indian and Asian post World War II,

immigrants and their descendants, comprise only four percent of the population, but are mostly concentrated in rundown inner city areas. Liverpool, once a slave-trading port, has had a non-white population since the 19th century. "Racial disadvantage in Liverpool is, in a sense, the most disturbing case in the United Kingdom because there can be no question of cultural problems of newness or language."

"Far too many Asian and West Indian youngsters are unemployed, unskilled, and it is unqualified and disenfranchised, and it is above all to this problem that parliament and the nation must address themselves."

The study was prepared before Wednesday's announcement by environment secretary Michael of a 13-point program designed to tackle the causes of the Toxteth riots. He had spent more than two weeks in the city studying its problems at the behest of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

There does not seem to be more than the most perfunctory consultation between the Home Office and the other departments concerned," it said. "We are not content that the Home Office should thus limit itself to the essentially passive role of the spectator."

The committee recommended that the Home Office step up efforts to train teachers for multi-cultural education and aid police forces in recruiting minorities. "We are convinced that responsible and responsive reactions can ensure that over the coming decade, black and brown Britons become in every respect full and equal citizens," the committee said.

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Elysee in crisis meeting
Rafsanjani raps Iranian police

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand Thursday headed a five-hour crisis meeting at the Elysee Palace called to discuss the plight of French nationals blocked in Iran.

Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle said afterward that Mitterrand had established the "French position" and was following the situation minute-by-minute along with his foreign ministry. An Air France plane was meanwhile standing by to leave Paris for Tehran to collect the nationals, "if conditions allow," the spokesman said.

A special Air France Boeing-747 was obliged to leave Tehran empty Thursday morning as Iranian authorities, who Wednesday night had given exit visas to a first group of 62 Frenchmen, delayed them because of what an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by the new agency Pars, described as "problems concerning investigation of legal and financial records of those who intend to leave Iran." Officials here said the checks were in the nature of tax clearances, though the Elysee Palace communique called them "pretexts."

The French Embassy in Tehran announced earlier that the 61 nationals due to leave Iran Thursday would be allowed out Monday, and another 50 would fly home Wednesday. Thursday's meeting was attended by Elysee Secretary-General Pierre Bergeyovoy, Deputy Secretary-General Jacques Fournier, Chief of General Staff Jean Saulnier and technical adviser Hubert Vedrine.

An Elysee statement issued afterward said Iranian authorities pledged Wednesday to put no obstacle in the way of any French person wishing to leave Iran, and that exit visas were accordingly issued.

The pledge was made in Tehran to French Ambassador Guy Georgey and presidential envoy Paul Depis, the statement said. The Iranian charge d'affaires in Paris was meanwhile summoned Thursday to the director of the office of the external relations ministry. According to the statement, President Mitterrand decided the following moves Tuesday morning after consulting Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy:

— The offer of transport home to French nationals in Iran.

— The recall for consultations of Ambassador Georgey.

— The maintenance at the French Embassy of a skeleton staff to ensure continuity of French representation.

— The dispatch to Iran of Depis, Middle East deputy director at the external relations ministry.

An earlier Elysee statement issued Wednesday night announced Mitterrand's decision "to invite French people living in Iran to return temporarily to France and to recall the French ambassador for consultations."

Airport revolutionary prosecutor Massoud Lajevari told a French Embassy interpreter: "I cannot let these people leave because they might still have debts in Iran." When an Iranian protocol officer tried to persuade him to let Ambassador Georgey and presidential envoy Paul Depis fly out, Lajevari replied: "How do I know that the ambassador has paid his rent or that he has not bought carpets on credit?"

He authorized customs men to open suitcases of the ambassador and other diplomats, telling the French that the rules of diplomatic immunity were "your laws not ours, which are Islamic and Human." Despite this no baggage search was immediately carried out.

Meanwhile, Iran's Parliament Speaker Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Thursday threatened to slash the budget of the national police force unless they did a better job in protecting members of parliament against a wave of assassinations.

"The police today are idle," Rafsanjani said in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. "I warn the police that from now on we cannot afford to give you \$740 million out of this country's budget when a parliament deputy is shot ... and the car passes by the police station and you cannot find it."



"Shall we stiffen our responses a bit, sir?"

Prince Saud begins Latin American trip

CARACAS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal arrived here Wednesday night for a series of talks on oil and bilateral matters with Venezuelan government officials.

The talks will include discussions on a possible emergency ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), according to Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti.

Both Venezuela and Saudi Arabia are OPEC members. The Prince was scheduled to meet Thursday with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and hold talks with Foreign Minister Jose A. Zambreno and with Calderon Berti.

Meanwhile, the Argentine government will give an official welcome to Prince Saud when he arrives here Friday on a one-week visit as part of a Latin American tour, it was

learned in Buenos Aires Thursday. An official statement said that views will be exchanged between the Saudi and Argentinian sides on the development of bilateral relations. He will also visit Brazil for the same purpose.

Argentina must import most of nearly every mineral it uses. Oil is produced in Patagonia. The government announced discovery of uranium deposits in Argentina in February 1947. A farming and stock-raising nation, Argentina devotes some 40 percent of its area to pasture and 10 percent to cultivation. Cotton, sugarcane, and fruits are important, and Argentina is the world's largest producer of yerba mate (Paraguayan tea). Cattle-raising predominates on the pampas, especially in Buenos Aires province. Cattle breeding is more important in Patagonia.

Khaled greets UAE leader

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — King Khaled Thursday cabled his congratulations to Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan on the anniversary of his assumption of the Presidency of the United Arab Emirates.

In his cable, the King expressed his best wishes for Sheikh Zayed's enduring health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of the UAE.

Per capita income up by 15.5% in Kingdom

RIYADH, Aug. 6 (QNA) — Saudi Arabia's per capita income went up from SR17,000 per year in 1975 to SR31,000 in 1979, showing a 15.5 percent annual increase.

A spokesman for the Kingdom's Finance Ministry said that the rise resulted from the Kingdom's national income which jumped from SR175.4 billion in 1975 to SR351.6 billion in 1979, indicating a 19% annual increase during that period.

Reagan lauds peace efforts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has lauded Saudi Arabia's "invaluable efforts" during the recent Lebanese crisis which averted a major confrontation between Syria and Israel and led to a ceasefire.

In an interview published Wednesday by the *Washington Star*, President Reagan said that the American administration must enhance its assistance to friendly Arab states to prove that the U.S. presence in the area is not intended to benefit only one country. He asserted that the search for peace in the Middle East was now the most important problem on the world scene.

Gulf officials set talks on cholera

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Officials will meet in Kuwait next Monday to work out a joint plan to prevent the spread of cholera in the Gulf region, an official announcement said Thursday.

The meeting within the framework of the health secretariat of the Arab Gulf countries, will be chaired by Kuwait's Public Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Alawati, the state news agency said. Countries participating in a coalition to Kuwait are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Kingdom finances study N. Yemenis fly to Islamabad

SANAA, Aug. 6 (SPA) — A Saudi plane left here Thursday for Islamabad, carrying 111 North Yemeni students for higher studies in Pakistan at the expense of the government of Saudi Arabia.

The students were seen off at the airport by North Yemeni Education Minister's Undersecretary, Ahmed Jara la an in the Saudi Arabian Charge d'Affaires in Sana'a, Muhammad al-Ye Jawi.

Jara la al-Ye lauded the students prior to their departure for Islamabad and expressed his

thanks to the government of Saudi Arabia for extending the valuable educational aid to North Yemen. He said the constant aid granted by Saudi Arabia to North Yemen has demonstrated the Kingdom's keenness to maintain good and close relations with North Yemen.

He disclosed that he has a student batch to Pakistan, other groups of North Yemeni students have been studying in Egypt and Saudi Arabia at the expense of the Saudi Arabian government.

COMMENT

By Faysal Ismail Okaz

Many international companies are engaged in the implementation of the country's development projects. But it is seldom that a Saudi Arabian benefits in experience and training from these and other companies in which Saudi Arabians hold major shares. They import labor from their country or from a third country and keep sensitive and delicate positions to themselves.

I don't feel upset by the sight of a multitude of aliens in the country, because their contribution is necessary for the realization of the country's progress and development. But, at the same time, I wish to see the natives gain knowledge and expertise side by side with material benefits.

In the sphere of hotel industry, for instance, we find a number of hotels of international standard in our country but we rarely find a native holding a job in these hotels. I don't really know if our own countrymen are to be blamed for lack of response to this trade or the hotels themselves do not offer an opportunity to the citizens to work in this field. I feel it is necessary for the country to have an institute for training in hotel industry, with incentives to attract the citizens to join them. It seems neither reasonable nor sensible to allow hotel business to be monopolized by people from other countries.

Besides, I would suggest that all companies undertaking major projects in the country be asked to train a specific number of Saudi Arabians during the period of the project's implementation. Also, a good number of natives should be placed on top jobs, in order to enable them to establish close contacts with others in high position and gain experience. We ought to try to benefit completely from this aspect so we are able to produce trained technical cadres needed in different fields of development activity. I reiterate we cannot afford to continue to depend on others for an indefinite period.

BRIEFS

Meanwhile, the municipality is examining various proposals about the utilization of the area of city's old airport.

Fresh donations received

JEDDAH — The Committee for the release of in-labour poor prisoners has received fresh donations totaling SR509,800, *Al Medina* reports Thursday.

Gold market to be inspected

JEDDAH — The Commerce Ministry is preparing a comprehensive study about gold dealers and jewelers to prevent fraud in this trade. It will appoint inspectors who will send regular reports about their activities, *Al Medina* said Thursday.

KIRBY appoints new builders

JEDDAH — KIRBY Building Systems, the No. 1 manufacturers of pre-engineered steel buildings in the Middle East has recently appointed Sahara Building Contractors, as certified builders in the Western Province of Saudi Arabia. This brings the number of KIRBY certified builders in Saudi Arabia to nine. Sahara offers all Saudi customers turn-key service using KIRBY's well known and proven structural steel systems as the basic ingredient of its finished product.

KIRBY Building Systems manufactures pre-engineered steel buildings for use of warehouses, factory buildings, labor camps, aircraft hangars.

Emilio Colombo stops over

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo stopped over at King Abdul Aziz International Airport here Thursday, en route home from Mogadishu. He was received at the airport by Deputy Chief of Protocol Hussein Marzouki and the Italian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Offices re-open Saturday

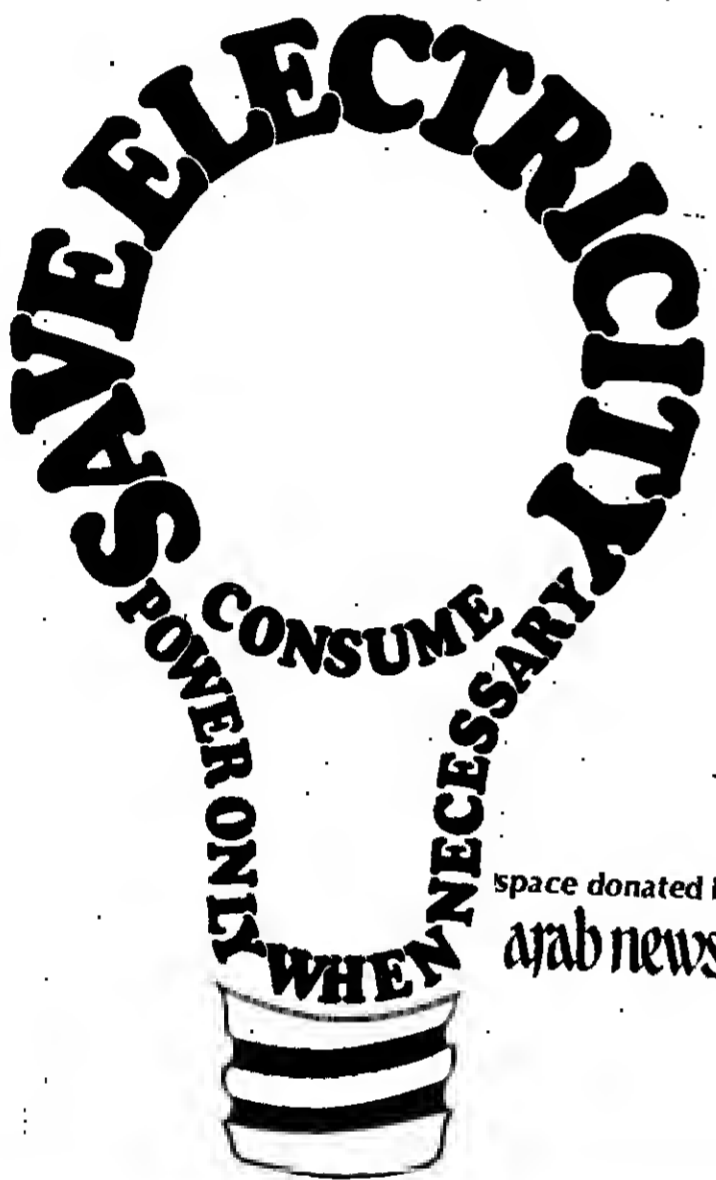
JEDDAH — All government departments and universities will re-open Saturday after the Eid holidays, the Civil Service Board announced Wednesday, according to *Okaz*.

Heavy rains in Taif

TAIF (SPA) — Heavy rains fell on Taif and its suburbs Wednesday afternoon, flooding nearby valleys. The downpour was accompanied with a thunderstorm.

Streets to have names

JEDDAH — The naming and numbering of streets and boulevards will start here next month, *Al Medina* reported Thursday. The municipality has consulted the Information Ministry about the names which will be derived from Islamic history.



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Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:31	4:28	3:59	3:43	4:07	4:34
Dhuhr	12:26	12:27	11:59	11:45	12:10	12:39
Assr	3:47	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:13
Maghreb	6:58	7:03	6:34	6:24	6:48	7:21
Isha	8:28	8:33	8:04	7:54	8:18	8:51

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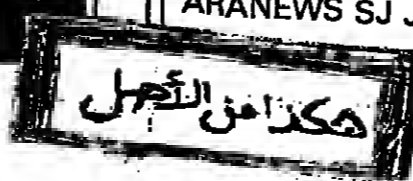
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Reagan avoids reply to Sadat on PLO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told President Ronald Reagan Wednesday that the United States should change course and negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization on a Middle East peace agreement.

In an exchange of toasts at a White House dinner, the Egyptian leader told Reagan he could further the cause of peace by holding a dialogue with the Palestinians through their representatives. "This is certain to strengthen the forces of non-ferocious peace," Sadat said. He said he also would "unflinchingly" defend the present state of affairs for their own sake, and it would be an act of statesmanship to do so.

In his toast, which came before Sadat's, Reagan made no reference to Sadat's proposal, which the Egyptian leader also voiced earlier in the day. Instead, Reagan praised Sadat as a man of courage who has history by making peace with Israel. "We will sincerely endeavor to help where possible," Reagan pledged.

suit of peace. "In fact, it means that for the first time, the Palestinians have come close to endorsing a peaceful solution," Sadat declared.

"The time is right for the resumption of the peace process," the Egyptian leader said. "The events in the area demonstrate beyond any doubt that we cannot wait long if we have to spare the region further destruction and devastation." Sadat told Reagan, "We are in full agreement over the issues we discussed" in their first day of meetings. A senior administration official said Sadat made only a passing reference to the PLO in his private talks with Reagan, and the official indicated Reagan did not directly respond to the matter, which is expected to be raised again in talks Thursday.

Reagan promised Sadat the United States remains committed to achieving a Middle East peace and vowed the United States will walk that road together with Egypt.

Speaking with reporters later, Sadat said the United States should drop a commitment made to Israel not to negotiate with the PLO until the PLO recognizes Israel as a state, U.N. Security Council resolutions. A senior administration official, who declined to be identified, said the United States would not change its policy as long as the PLO refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist.

The U.S. commitment to Israel was made in a secret protocol signed in 1975 by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as part of the agreement for the phase I withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai.

Sadat interrupted his talks with the Reagan administration to visit his daughter, Jihan Mahdawi, who was hospitalized at George Washington University Hospital earlier in the day. Egyptian officials said she apparently became ill from fatigue on the trip here from Cairo and she was expected to be released in a day or two.

In their meeting, Reagan gave Sadat his personal pledge to work for peace in the quest for a Middle East peace and vowed, "we will not be deterred from reaching our destination." Sadat, in turn, told Reagan the recent violence in the region underscores the urgency for reaching a permanent settlement.

"We are holding our talks at a crucial moment," Sadat said, calling on the United States to work as a "full partner."

Meanwhile, in Cairo, *Al-Ahram* said Sadat's decision to cancel a visit to Austria next week was taken for security reasons. It said the visit, scheduled to start next Monday, had been ruled out after Vienna explained to Egyptian officials "the dimensions of a large conspiracy against (Austrian) Chancellor Bruno Kreisky."



SADAT IN U.S.: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) faces reporters along with Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the State Department Wednesday.

Begin will push Mideast to war, says Fateh leader

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader was quoted Thursday as saying the newly-formed government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was likely to push the Middle East closer toward another war.

In a statement to the Beirut daily *As-Safir*, Salah Khalaf (known by his codename Abu Iyad) said the new Israeli administration would increase tension in the region. "This will push the situation in the area toward war," Abu Iyad, a senior member of the Fateh group, stated.

Begin won a parliamentary vote of confidence for his new government in the Knesset (parliament) Wednesday night. The administration is the most hawkish that Israel had. Abu Iyad said the new government would be used by the enemies of the Palestinians and the Arab nations as a whole to smash the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PLO and Israel last month endorsed a ceasefire agreement after two weeks of devastating Israeli ground, air and naval attacks against Beirut and south Lebanon in which 400 persons died. The commandos had countered by pounding north Israeli settlements. Abu Iyad charged that the U.S. and Israel wanted to end the Lebanon and Middle East crisis by stamping out the PLO. Attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples would be resisted from hilltop and

street to street, he added.

Begin presented his cabinet to President Yitzhak Navon Thursday. The ministers after swearing in went to their offices while Begin left for Nahariyah to take rest.

Meanwhile, Israeli Labor and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Abukhatzeira may try to use parliamentary immunity to escape prosecution on six indictments related to alleged misuse of public funds between 1974 and 1977, it was reported in Tel Aviv Thursday.

The newly-named minister, who also controls the immigration portfolio, was to respond before Tel Aviv district court to the charges, which involved offenses allegedly committed while he was mayor of Ramla, 20 kms southeast of Tel Aviv.

PLO delegation to inquire into Daoud shooting

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — A Palestinian delegation arrived in the Polish capital Thursday to investigate the shooting Saturday of Fateh leader Abu Daoud, the Warsaw representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The PLO representative said he had no immediate information about the delegation but reports from Beirut Wednesday said it was led by Amin al-Hindi, a senior Fateh security chief. The Polish media Thursday reported the shooting of Abu Daoud by Israeli aggressors. The PLO representative said the condition of Daoud, who was shot five times by a lone gunman in a Warsaw hotel, was improving.

Daoud, 46, had survived because he tried to fight off the assailant and all but one of the bullets missed his head, he added.

'Given room for maneuver' U.N. Afghan envoy, Zia meet

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 6 (R) — United Nations envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar has said Pakistan had given him room to maneuver in his mission to start a dialogue between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran.

Cuellar, who met President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq Wednesday told reporters the president gave him certain important elements for Afghanistan authorities to consider. Cuellar's comments provided the first prospect since the mission started that the three countries might negotiate. The United Nations is trying to initiate negotiations among the three for a political settlement in Afghanistan that would lead to the withdrawal of the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops there.

Cuellar is due to arrive in Kabul Thursday to continue a mission that started last April. "President Zia has given me room to man-

U.N. Afghan envoy, Zia meet

uver and now everything depends on the reaction in Afghanistan and the Pakistani reaction to that reaction," Cuellar said.

The main stumbling block has been Kabul's demand for bilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan. Tehran and Islamabad want the talks to be trilateral under the supervision of the United Nations. However, Cuellar indicated that Pakistan might now be prepared to start talks without the total involvement of Iran because of internal developments in that country.

He said the U.N. was keeping the Iranian authorities informed of developments and he was ready to go there. Cuellar said the European Economic Community proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan were discussed during his meeting with President Zia. He described the EEC plan as a parallel effort to his mission.

Palestine issue vital, U.S. told

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (R) — Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan was quoted Thursday as saying the United States should recognize the importance of finding a solution to the Palestinian question.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic-language weekly magazine *Al-Hawadess*, he said the American delay in delivering F-16 jets to Tel Aviv after Israeli attacks on Iraq and Lebanon "was a matter of form." What was required was not just American recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) "But also the fact that Palestinian question is at the fore of security in the Near and Middle East."

His remarks coincided with a visit to the United States by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has also been urging Washington to bring the PLO into Middle East peace talks.

Soviet leader to visit Pakistan

KARACHI, Aug. 6 (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firvubin will arrive here later this month for the first visit to Pakistan by a top Soviet official since the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan, it was announced here Thursday.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said the visit was the start of step-by-step contacts between Pakistan and the Soviet Union about Afghanistan and other regional issues.

He said Firvubin's two or three-day visit in the last week of August would involve "wide-ranging and deep exchanges of views."

Western diplomats said Firvubin's visit was significant because there had only been low-level trade visits by Soviet officials since November 1979. Shahi announced the visit to a seminar, organized by a Karachi newspaper, on Pakistan's arms purchases from the United States.

In complaint to U.N. U.S. aggressor, says Libya

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Libya has complained to the United Nations Security Council that it was the object of U.S. aggression, including a reported plan to overthrow its leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

In a letter published Wednesday, a Libyan foreign affairs official referred to what he termed a plan prepared by the central intelligence Agency (CIA) to physically liquidate the Libyan leader and to carry out acts of subversion, destruction of civilian targets and killing of innocent people.

Newsweek magazine reported last month that CIA chief William Casey had approved a planned operation to overthrow Col. Qaddafi through a paramilitary campaign.

The Libyan letter condemned the reported scheme as an example of interna-

Beirut's Sodeco crossing reopened

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — The Sodeco crossing, one of the main links between east and west Beirut, was reopened to traffic Thursday after a closure of nearly four months which followed intercommunal fighting.

Observers saw the reopening as a sign of lessening tensions inside embattled Beirut, which for months has been plagued by fighting between Christian and Muslim militias. Several dozen cars lined up Thursday to use the crossing, known for its giant traffic jams

UAE president sends message to Reagan

AL-AJN, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates, sent a message Wednesday to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He handed the message to a visiting congressional delegation led by Senator Robert Durrant of California, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The senator said he discussed with Sheikh Zayed relations between the United Arab Emirates and the United States and the message dealt with issues of common interest.

Meanwhile, in London, Douglas Hurd, state minister for foreign affairs, conferred Wednesday with Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, Abu Dhabi's heir apparent and commander-in-chief of the UAE's armed forces.

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Ban on flights resented Airline staff to block Israel runways

TEL AVIV, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Employees of the Israeli airline El-Al have threatened to close down the airport, southeast of Tel Aviv, to all foreign traffic Saturdays if the government orders El-Al to stop flights in observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

"We will put El-Al aircraft on the runways and we will even sleep on them to prevent the take-off or landing of foreign planes," El-Al maintenance chief Eitan Rosenman said Wednesday following a stormy meeting of El-Al Union delegates. The meeting was called in response to the coalition program of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's new cabinet.

Following the elections, Begin had to concede to demands by Israel's Religious Orthodox parties to woo them into his coalition. A resulting clause in the coalition program forbids all El-Al planes from taking off, flying or landing on Saturday, the Sabbath, or any Jewish holiday.

"The El-Al Company is still having difficulties," Rosenman said, "and shutting El-Al down Saturdays will ruin the firm and we will, subsequently, lose our jobs." "El-Al is sacrificed because of the machinations of the (Begin) coalition," he said.

Meanwhile, representatives from Israel's 13 most powerful unions are to meet Sunday to discuss the new Saturday work restrictions imposed on many companies. A spokesman for the unions said the new measures would force many of the firms to close down and help push up the unemployment rate.

Political observers said the union meetings could signal the beginnings of a workers' revolt to topple the fragile Begin coalition, which has only a one-seat majority in the Knesset. The Ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israel Party has threatened to quit the coalition if Sabbath observance is not enforced.

Mrs. Thatcher to visit Gulf

BAHRAIN, Aug. 6 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will visit the Gulf for three days next month on her way to a Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Australia, British officials have said.

She will visit Kuwait and Bahrain, which were not included in her April Gulf tour because of pressure of time, from Sept. 25 to 27.

The officials said Wednesday she would meet the rulers of the two countries and government ministers. In April, Mrs. Thatcher visited Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Polisario leaders meet Cheysson aide

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AFP) — A delegation from the Polisario Front, whose volunteers are fighting Moroccan troops in the disputed Western Sahara, has visited the French Foreign Ministry, it was announced Thursday.

A ministry spokesman confirmed a statement about the visit issued here by the front's foreign relations committee. The statement said the delegation was led by Mansour Omar, a member of the Polisario's political bureau.

The foreign ministry said the Polisario representatives were received by an aide to Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson "at their own request." "We heard them out," the ministry spokesman said.

Commandos blast Israeli army store

DAMASCUS, Aug. 6 (R) — Palestinian commandos said Wednesday night that bombs they had planted at Israeli military cooperatives had badly damaged the stores and injured several persons.

A commando spokesman quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa said the bombs exploded at Wednesday night, starting fires at the Prudhah New settlement. The commandos returned safely to their base inside Israel, he said.

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Negotiator offers proposals Turkish-Cypriots to cede territory

NICOSIA, Aug. 6 (R) — Turkish-Cypriots have placed a comprehensive package of proposals on the negotiating table with the aim of settling the Cyprus problem.

Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan said he had a package of proposals when he arrived at the Ledra Palace Hotel in the U.N.-controlled buffer zone, but he refused to divulge details. In Ankara, the right-wing newspaper *Tevfik* said the proposals involved territorial concessions along the so-called Green Line which has divided the island since the Turkish invasion in 1974.

The newspaper said that in return for concessions on land, the Turkish side wanted Greek-Cypriot agreement on a bi-zonal, bi-communal state with a federal government giving the Turkish and Greek communities equal status. The Turkish-Cypriot negotiator said Wednesday he believed common ground could be found between the two sides.

"May be at the beginning we will not have common ground on the constitutional aspect, but I am sure on quite a number of points, we have common ground to agree upon," he said in answer to questions.

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2 Gambian rebels held

Dawda's wife, kids freed by Europeans

BANJUL, Gambia, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — The wife of Gambian president Sir Jawla Jawara and four of his eight children were set free Wednesday evening after being held hostage by Gambian rebels for six days.

At a news conference shortly after her release, Laiv Jilel Jawara announced that she and the children were freed by two unidentified Europeans while receiving medical attention. Two Gambian rebels were captured by the Europeans without a struggle, she said.

Laiv Jilel was talking at the house where the family has been living for several months while repairs were being carried out to the presidential palace. Three of the children freed were girls and the youngest, aged just five weeks, a boy, she said. Four of the children were still in the hands of the rebels.

Greeting his wife in front of reporters, Jawara, holding his son in his arms, exclaimed: "I'm terribly relieved and happy. At first I thought they had all been released but we have to be thankful for small mercies."

Laiv Jilel said that when the children became ill with diarrhea, she was given permission by the rebels to take them to the British medical research compound across from the field force camp where they were being held.

Four rebels accompanied her but two were asked to remain outside by a doctor at the compound. As the children were being treated, she said, two Europeans entered the

room, captured the remaining two rebels and set the family free. She gave no further details of the episode.

Laiv Jilel said that during her captivity, the rebels had threatened constantly to kill her and the children. Recounting her capture Friday, she said that a group of the rebels came to her house and told her the president was on the phone calling her from the Senegalese capital of Dakar at the nearby telecommunication center.

But, she said, when she got in the car outside, the rebels told her the phone call was a hoax and that she was being taken hostage. "They said they wanted to kill us," she said. Laiv Jilel said the conditions of captivity were "very difficult." She and the children had been fed once a day.

Although she could not explain why the two rebels captured had not put up a fight, she said "most were not about to give themselves up." "They are determined to kill us," she said. "You kill one or two of them, they will kill all of us."

U.S. ambassador Larry Piper said Wednesday that more than 130 Europeans and Americans trapped in rebel-held parts of Banjul were rescued by Senegalese troops.

He told a news conference that 70 persons, mainly British and American, had been rescued from the Bakotu Hotel near the village of Bakau, 10 kms west of Banjul where rebels were still holding out with African hostages. He said 62 Swedes and three Britons had been rescued at another hotel, the Bungalow Beach.

For riot-hit areas

U.K. announces job plan

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 6 (AP) — Environment Minister Michael Heseltine has announced a £3-point plan to create jobs and improve housing in this decaying northwestern English port where rioting has erupted twice in the past month.

At the end of a 17-day fact-finding tour in which he met black leaders, businessmen and

Soviet aide linked to riot

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Soviet diplomat Victor Lazin who was ordered to leave Britain this week was connected with the series of riots in British cities last month, the popular conservative newspaper Daily Express reported Thursday.

Lazin, who was declared persona non grata by the British government Tuesday "for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" was the London end of a chain of Soviet agents funding extreme leftist organizations in Western countries, The Daily Express said citing British security service sources.

Lazin received money from a man named Kravchenko who lived in Paris. Each month Kravchenko went to Moscow to collect "large sums of money" for the embassy to distribute, the paper said. Information on Kravchenko's and Lazin's activities was passed to British authorities by the French secret service, The Daily Express said.

For four months British agents watched Lazin's movements, with a hidden camera which photographed him in contact with men later seen at the riots that ravaged parts of London, Liverpool and other major cities in mid-July.

The final move came after Home Secretary William Whitelaw and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were informed of "certain factors" behind the riots. Mrs. Thatcher was then shown reports that Soviet and Eastern bloc agents were in contact with extreme leftist organizations and decided to act, it said.

The decision to expel Lazin was accompanied by "friendly" warnings to other Soviet bloc missions not to infiltrate leftist groups, although the Foreign Office has kept a low profile to avoid any reprisal against British officials in Moscow.

A foreign office spokesman said Wednesday that Britain hoped that the Soviet Union will not take any steps that might damage Anglo-Soviet relations in view of Lazin's expulsion. British newspapers reported Wednesday that Lazin was listed by British intelligence as a member of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, and that he recently had contacts in Northern Ireland with the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Meanwhile, a Conservative member of Parliament, Geoffrey Dickens, wrote to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and asked him to make a public statement on the Lazin affair, so that the country would know if defense secrets had been transmitted to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jean Gerard, a New York lawyer long active in Republican Party circles, is being seriously considered by the Reagan administration for U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, The Washington Star reported Wednesday. Gerard, 43, an associate of the New York law firm of Cudwallader, Wickersham and Taft, is front-runner for the appointment according to administration officials, the Star said.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he would nominate Richard J. Bishirjian, chairman of the political science department at the College of New Rochelle in New York, to be associate director of the International Communication Agency for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — A leader of the Indian Communist Party Bhupesh Gupta, died in Moscow Thursday after a heart attack, party colleagues said here after receiving



AERIAL REFUELING: In a first time aerial refueling test mission, two huge U.S. Air Force KC-10 flying fuel tankers join up successfully. The delicate hook-up operation is seen taking place over California.

Survival rate improves

Tool monitors transplant of kidney

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Doctors say a new biological tool allows them to monitor drug levels in transplant patients whose kidney donors weren't relatives and reduce the number whose bodies reject the transplant.

The new aid, called a monoclonal antibody, can accurately measure drug levels in kidney patients, watching for early signs of transplant rejection and helping doctors treat patients when rejection begins.

Transplanting kidneys from unrelated donors, often cadavers, is difficult because the body tends to attack the organs as foreign matter.

Nationally, the survival rate of people with transplanted kidneys after one year is about 50 percent. However, doctors using the new procedure at Massachusetts General Hospital increased the survival rate to nearly 80

percent over the past nine months. "We feel our monitoring with monoclonal antibodies may well have saved the lives of several of our patients because of the precise information it provided," said Dr. A. Benedict Cosimi, who directed the research.

The latest study, published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, was conducted on 50 patients. Only three patients, or 6 percent, died. Three years ago at the hospital, the death rate among patients undergoing this operation was 15 percent in the first year.

"Generally, we don't talk about survival results until at least a year's follow-up time has passed," Cosimi said. "But we can't help feeling that the results so far are very promising." Conventional drugs suppress the body's

impulse to reject the transplanted kidney, but they also hinder its ability to fight infection. Monoclonal antibodies allow doctors to determine the suppression remaining at any time and adjust drug dosage.

"On the basis of data obtained in our study, we now routinely monitor our transplant patients two or three days a week with monoclonal antibodies, and we change their immunosuppressive drugs on the basis of what we find," Cosimi said.

The doctors make monoclonal antibodies by injecting mice with human T-lymphocytes, white blood cells that play a major role in the immune response. Cosimi said the monoclonal antibodies may also be useful in other kinds of operations, such as heart and liver transplants.

Americans claim success

Doctors can prevent blood clots in hearts

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Doctors say they may be able to prevent complications and death in some heart attack victims by using a test that predicts which patients are likely to develop blood clots in their hearts.

Blood-thinning medicine will prevent such clots from forming in the days after a heart attack. But since only about 10 percent of all heart attack victims get the clots, doctors have been reluctant to give the medicine to all heart patients, because of the possibility of adverse side-effects.

A new study shows that physicians using sophisticated equipment can tell shortly after the attack whether the patient risks developing a clot and needs to have the medicine.

If a piece of the clot breaks off, it can cause a stroke or block one of the major blood vessels that feed the legs, arms, stomach or other organ. With the medicine,

patients' beating heart within three days of his admission to the hospital. They found that a clot was likely to develop if the heart attack had damaged the full thickness of muscle in the side of the left ventricle closest to the chest, and if the tip of the ventricle was not beating properly.

In the study group, 26 of the 70 patients had these problems. Twelve of the 26, or 46 percent, developed blood clots in the tips of their left ventricles. Three of the 12 died. Sometimes the clots dissolve by themselves, but they also may break off and block a major artery.

"I think there's no question that if we put the patients on anti-coagulant, a blood-thinning type of medicine, that we can prevent it from happening," Asinger said. "Prior to this study, we didn't really know how to best select patients with heart attacks for anti-coagulation."

Joey Scarbury disc hits No. 1 spot

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — Joey Scarbury and his "Theme from 'The Greatest American Hero'" made it to the No. 1 spot Wednesday among best selling single pop records in the United States. The hit disc, from a popular American television series, was second a week ago in the Cash Box magazine chart.

"Elvira" by the Oak Ridge Boys slipped from the top to second place, and "Jessie's Girl" by Rick Springfield stayed on for a second week in third.

Soaring high into the top ten pop list was "Endless Love" by Diana Ross and Lionel Richie, up from 11th to 6th. The week's only other newcomer to the big 10 was "Queen of Hearts" by Juice Newton, up from 12th to 10th.

As for the country and western singles, "I Don't Need You" by Kenny Rogers took over the top spot in the Cash Box magazine chart. "Dixie on My Mind" by Hank Williams Jr. was second, and "Too Many Lovers" by Crystal Gayle was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by Cash Box, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (2) Theme from "The Greatest American Hero" — Joey Scarbury.
 - (1) Elvira — The Oak Ridge Boys.
 - (3) Jessie's Girl — Rick Springfield.
 - (6) Slow Hand — Pointer Sisters.
 - (5) I Don't Need You — Kenny Rogers.
 - (11) Endless Love — Diana Ross and Lionel Richie.
 - (4) The One That You Love — Air Supply.
 - (9) Boy from New York City — Manhattan Transfer.
 - (10) Hearts — Marty Balin.
 - (12) Queen of Hearts — Juice Newton.
- The ten top country-western singles, as rated by Cash Box, with last week's positions in brackets:
- (3) I Don't Need You — Kenny Rogers.
 - (2) Dixie on My Mind — Hank Williams Jr.
 - (5) Too Many Lovers — Crystal Gayle.
 - (8) Rainbow Stew — Merle Haggard.
 - (6) Unwound — George Strait.

Indian satellite burns out in sky

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (AP) — India's first experimental space satellite, Rohini, was burned out after completing a year in space and fulfilling its mission, the Indian Space Research Center Organization has announced.

In a statement Wednesday at its headquarters in Bangalore, South India, ISRO said that the 35-kilogram technical payload entered the earth's atmosphere July 24 and disintegrated. It did not explain why it waited for 12 days to make the announcement.

Rohini was placed in orbit July 18, 1980, making India the seventh nation in the world to put a satellite into space with its own launcher. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said at the time that the technical capsule's main function was to measure its "performance parameters."

The first attempt to put a satellite into orbit failed when a rocket plummeted into the Bay of Bengal in August, 1979, within minutes of blastoff. A second experimental satellite launched May 31 this year burned out in June after only two weeks in orbit following technical malfunctions.

Polish hijack bid foiled

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (AP) — The crew of a LOT Polish Airlines Antonov-24 foiled a hijacking attempt during a scheduled flight from Katowice to Gdansk Wednesday, the Polish news agency PAP reported. The Soviet-built plane landed without incident in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk and Franciszek Izdebski, 27, was arrested, PAP said.

The attempt was the second to hijack a Polish airlines plane in a month. A hijacker successfully diverted a LOT plane flying the same route on July 21 to West Berlin but was seized by authorities on landing there.

PAP said Izdebski threatened to explode a charge aboard the plane, but that the crew "led by experience of similar events assured that the hijacking did not succeed," PAP reported. The plane had 49 passengers on board at the time of the incident, PAP said.

South Korea fires army commander

SEOUL, South Korea, Aug. 6 (AP) — The head of South Korea's capital garrison command, Maj. Gen. Park Se-Jik, has been dismissed after being accused of seeking government favors for a military academy colleague, it was announced Thursday.

Defense Ministry spokesman Park Chong-Shik announced the action and said the garrison commander was being retrained from the army. The capital garrison command is the military unit responsible for the security of the city of Seoul.

Park Se-Jik had been capital garrison commander for about one year and had been considered an important figure in the military group that worked closely with President Choo Doo-Hwan in his rise to power after the assassination of President Park Chung-Hee in October 1979.

The Defense Ministry announced that Park Se-Jik had been under military investigation from July 31 to Aug. 5 on charges of seeking favors from highly placed officials in violation of the Chun government's proclaimed policy against "favoritism." It also said the general had overstepped his authority, "thus degrading the image of the soldier and prestige of the military in the nation."

The Defense Ministry said Park had sought favors for a military academy classmate, Lee Kyoo-Hwan, a retired colonel who now operates a trading company, Kasco, in New York. The company was reported to include shipping and oil supply interests.

At Lee's request, the announcement said, Park had asked cabinet ministers, government agency heads and state-run corporation presidents to support Lee's business. In one incident, it said, he asked an unidentified government-run bank to loan Lee \$500,000.

Park, a former division commander, had maintained a low profile after taking over the capital garrison command, making few public appearances. Unofficial sources said, however, he had made a tour of the United States last year, speaking before groups of Korean residents and urging their support for the Chun government.

Although the size and specific locations of South Korean military units are never disclosed officially, the garrison command is believed to have about 15,000 troops with responsibility for security within the city limits of the capital of Seoul.

Holiday fever sweeps China

PEKING, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Holiday fever is sweeping China as thousands of people flock for the first time ever to seaside resorts and tourist spots kept almost exclusively for foreigners since the Cultural Revolution. Also for the first time, Chinese holidaymakers are traveling as individuals and not in organized groups as had been obligatory up to last year.

The official press has even published glowing reports of their exploits as in the case of three women medical students from Hubei province who have just made a 1,300-kilometer bicycle trip through central China.

A large number of the holidaymakers are school and college students and their teachers, as they get official annual holidays. Swelling their ranks are workers and employees now traveling the length and breadth of the country to be with relatives, children and in some cases spouses, thanks to a new ruling on holidays for family reasons which came into force a few months ago.

In theory Chinese workers are not entitled to paid annual holidays and must make do with about 10 public holidays split up throughout the year. However there are various ways of getting around this, including the possibility for most workers and employees' taking leave for personal reasons. Although not paid, these holidays can often be quite long.

Some of the most popular holiday spots include the seaside resort of Biedahe not far from Peking, the coastal city of Qingdao, Mount Lushan and the city of Chengde, once the summer residence of the last emperors of the Qing dynasty, also not far residence of the last emperors of the Qing dynasty, also not far from Peking.

Shanghai travel agencies — themselves a novelty — have been started a system of holidays on credit. The holidaymaker pays between two and four yuan (\$1.10 to 2.20) every month for a year. But he can leave on holiday as soon as 40 percent of the total cost of his holiday has been paid, paying the rest off month by month when he gets back.

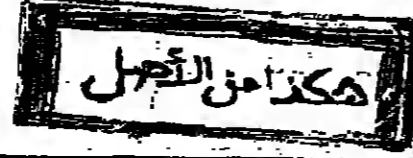
In a development, a Chinese county police chief and a party secretary of a people's commune were jailed after a trial at Huzhou in south China's Guangdong province for smuggling and piracy, Radio Canton reported Thursday.

Chen Sitian, the party secretary and ring-leader of a five-man smuggling syndicate, and Liu Panyo, the county police chief, were jailed for seven years and six years respectively by the Huiyang county authorities before a crowd of 1,000 on Aug. 4.

The radio, monitored in Hong Kong, said Chen and his four accomplices were intercepted on Jan. 9 by Chinese patrol boats while trying to rob other vessels near Shenzhen, the special economic zone bordering Hong Kong, pretending to be customs officers.

The court was told that Chen borrowed four automatic rifles, 460 rounds of bullets and 30 hand grenades from Liu who took them from the local police arsenal last Nov. 21. Although the weapons were confiscated by local authorities later, Liu again provided Chen and his group with other weapons to be used on boats while they carried on their smuggling trade with a Hong Kong businessman.

They sold to the businessman 1,763 silver dollar coins and other valuables in exchange for 300 watches, six television sets, radios, motorcycles and refrigerators.



British passion for sports unrivaled

Bouquets not for victory, but the way it is gained



Bill Rogers

George's that perhaps cost him the one-day glory of being tied for the first-round lead. A century of finishing school could not give a man the natural tact that Palmer showed in casually shrugging off an incident that obviously was peevish him extremely. That's a real American champion, nodded the British.

At this hour, there is no American sportsman who rivals Nicklaus throughout



Arnold Palmer

the length and breadth of England. He was revered before, but now he is loved. It took an 83 pull the trick. The traditional view here, you see, is that an athlete's actions in victory mean little. His reaction to catastrophe is 10 times the litmus test.

Nicklaus' awful first round was written large here as "the end of an era." That melodramatic reading was, largely, the result of the marvelously perverse English

self-absorption that allows this island to think that its Open is the one true championship in all of golf. Nobody has the heart to tell them that two-thirds of the world's best players weren't here.

So when Nicklaus came back with a 66, he got the hallelujah chorus treatment. One overwrought London journalist wrote, "When Ernest Hemingway lost the ability to write, he got up in the morning and shot himself. When Nicklaus shot 63, he got up the next morning and shot 66."

Nothing titillates the British like an underdog; they can even convince themselves that Nicklaus is one.

In that sense, this was a purely British-style Open. The nobodies of golf broke into the wine cellar and made off with the good stuff. Londoner Nick Joh, unattached, was at or near the top of the leader board for 40 holes and endeared himself by saying after shooting 70-69 for two days that the odds on his winning should go from 300 to 1 to 400 to 1. He ended "level 14th," as the English call ties.

The equal of the long-suffering job was Gordon Brand, former third cornet player for the Hammonds factory hand: He shot a course record 65, replete with hole in one, which has "Sandwiched" by rounds of 78 and 74.

In this gathering, the perfect runner-up was the son of a Bavarian bricklayer who began caddyding at 9 and turned pro at 15 — Bernhard Langer.

This tough little 150-pounder, who recently finished second in a long-driving contest in Morocco with a blast of 291 yards that left "big cat" Williams and Jim Dent behind, was the ideal pursuer of a polished blond American PGA fixture like Rogers. Even Langer's ancient, cracked white Golf

shoes looked like they were held together by Polish glue and pride.

Finally, in this last-ball-be-first Open that saw eight of the top 18 spots go to the normally feeble British isles contingent, Rogers came to the front with just the sort of self-deprecating modesty that is adored here.

Asked why he felt so comfortable playing in this tiny seaside resort that is equidistant from the white cliffs of Dover and Canterbury Cathedral, Rogers said, "you folks watch 'Dallas' on TV over here, I'm told. But I wanna tell you I don't know any folks like that back home. 'I'm from a little town called Texarkana, and it's just about the same size as sandwich.'"

That is a gentle touch, a way with people, that can't be taught. You can hide it behind an east Texas drawl, but the British know what it is when they bear it. It's class. And they eat it up.



Jack Nicklaus

LONDON, Aug. 6 — Bill Rogers did good work recently in repairing Anglo-American relations. The name John McEnroe has been washed from British tongues. What fences weren't mended by the manner of Rogers' victory in the British Open were put in good order by the way in which Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson and Arnold Palmer failed to win.

Few nations are so concerned with bow a person wins, as opposed to if he wins, as this one. From soccer to darts, sports of all kinds are followed more passionately here than in the United States, if that's imaginable. Yet the primary emphasis is always on bow the game is played, the style and taste of the thing, more than result.

The British flagellate themselves for being "good losers," but it's equally true that they have a keen eye for a good winner. Or a had one. To the British, for instance, McEnroe did not win Wimbledon. He may



John McEnroe

have the cash, but, in the larger sense, he lost. Ironically, the issue here is not that McEnroe mocked authorities or insulted officials, but that he did it poorly — with a schoolboy's whine.

In England's time of turmoil, Wimbledon is hardly a popular institution, since it symbolizes privilege. Yet every where you hear the forlorn assessment that "McEnroe was right, but he couldn't carry the thing off well."

No self-control, savvy, long-sightedness. No sense of understanding the situation to its last twist and playing it for the last laugh. In other words, no class.

Had McEnroe just gone to the Wimbledon victory celebration and confronted the all-England Club's silly punishments with a crushing, dignified cordiality, the British would have understood and applauded him.

Last week, by contrast, Tom Watson criticized the hallowed Royal and Ancient as severely as McEnroe took on the All-England Club. Watson maintained that the R and A, whose sole reason for existence is to preserve and protect British golfing tradition, had violated its trust by "Americanizing" Royal St. George's with a new-fangled watering system. "This is no longer a links course," he said. Watson might as well have said, "why didn't you just dynamite the place?"

However, because Watson's critic was sober, reasoned and never shrill, the British took it seriously, the R and A never screamed and Watson was met on the 72nd hole with a standing ovation.

If McEnroe, at least in youth, seems fated to be an ugly American, then Palmer, in age, is the handsomest yank. A few weeks back Palmer probably was done out of two shots by a bizarre local rule at Royal St.

Solomon surprised Jaeger routs Richards

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Top-seeded Andrea Jaeger, trailing 2-3 in the first set, won 10 straight games to beat Renee Richards 6-3, 6-0 moments before a rains-out halted Wednesday's play at the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Championships at the Indianapolis Sports Center.

The women's No. 2 seed, Virginia Ruzici of Romania, also advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$350,000 tournament with a 7-5, 6-1 third-round victory over No. 13-seed Pam Casale.

The 16-year-old Jaeger, runnerup here a year ago to Chris Evert-Lloyd, broke Richards' service for a 4-3 lead and admittedly buried her game after that to finish before the approaching rain. Jaeger, won the first set on a double-fault by Richards, then Jaeger broke Richards' service three times in the second set.

The 46-year-old Richards said the threat of rain bothered her. "I did feel rushed. It seemed like I was always in a hurry because the weather was threatening," she said.

The biggest upset was in the men's second round, where unseeded David Carter of Australia surprised No. 4-seed Harold Solomon 6-2, 6-4. Solomon said he found it difficult to breathe in the high humidity.

In other matches involving seeded players, No. 6 Jose Higueras of Spain ousted John Hayes, 6-2, 6-1; No. 9 Hans Gildemeister of Chile defeated Van Witschky, 6-2, 6-2.

Three other matches were completed during several brief lulls of the rain. Unseeded Gabriel Urpi of Spain upset No. 13 Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland, 7-5, 6-2; Women's No. 3 Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia dropped Pilar Vasquez 6-3, 6-3, and No. 8

Anne Smith beat No. 14 Kathy Rinaldi, 6-4, 6-4.

The men's No. 1 seed, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, was leading his second-round match with John Benson 3-2 in the first set when another downpour halted play late in the afternoon.

Rinaldi, at age 14 the youngest player ever to compete in the U.S. clay court tourney, said the two rain interruptions of her match did not affect the outcome. Rinaldi was playing in her first tournament as a professional.

Smith, 22, advanced to a quarterfinal match against Jausovec. "I've played her (Rinaldi) twice before and lost both, so Wednesday was a really big win for me," said Smith.

In Grove City, Ohio, top seed Brian Teacher of the U.S. had a comfortable 6-2, 6-4, win over Anand Amritraj the brother of top-ranked Indian player Vijay in the first round of the \$75,000 Grove City men's Grand-prix Tournament.

Other first round results were: Brian Gottfried (USA) beat Chip Hooper (USA) 6-3, 7-6; Peter Fleming (USA) beat Bob Lutz (USA) 6-1, 6-3; Stan Smith (USA) beat John Fitzgerald (Australia) 6-2, 6-7, 6-1; Dick Stockton (USA) beat Rick Meyer (USA) 6-4, 6-3; John Austin (USA) beat Tim Gilkison (USA) 6-3, 6-3.

Meanwhile, unseeded Pasca Deniau of France upset second-seeded Butch Sewagen of New York 6-4, 7-6 and gained the quarterfinal round in the American Dairy Association U.S. Tennis Association Penn National Circuit men's singles championships at the North Hollow Hills Racquet Club.



LUCKY KNOCK: Clive Lloyd, who hit an unbeaten 82 for Lancashire, after receiving three 'fives' Wednesday.

Lloyd steers Lancashire into semis Steele, Wood force Notts' early exit

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Favorites Nottinghamshire were uceremoniously eliminated from the Nat West Trophy quarterfinals by Derbyshire Wednesday, after producing their two Australian type batting disaster.

Having bowled out Derbyshire for 164, they were boosted by a second-wicket stand of 67 between Paul Todd and Derek Randall, and looked set for victory — until four wickets fell for eight runs.

Left-arm spinner David Steele and newly-appointed captain Barry Wood did the damage, with two wickets apiece, and from 75 for one, Notts crashed to 141 all out. The only consolation was Todd's 62 which earned him the man-of-the-match award.

Earlier, the only batting of note was by John Wright and South African Peter Kirsten.

Clive Lloyd, one of Lancashire's heroes during their early successes in the Gillette Cup a decade ago, eased them home against Hampshire at Southampton — but thrived on his luck. The West Indies' captain cracked an unbeaten 82 in a three-wicket win, but was dropped three times as Lancashire scored 169 for seven with more than four overs to spare.

Lloyd, missed at four, 42 and 48, featured in a third-wicket partnership of 81 in even time, with Graeme Fowler, which provided the platform for success, but the turning point of the match probably happened in the opening overs when David Lloyd took a magnificent runout catch at deep square-leg to dismiss West Indian Gordon Greenidge.

From that moment Hampshire were always struggling, although Nigel Cowley and Richard Hayward put on 58 for the sixth wicket.

Northamptonshire's victory drive against Leicestershire was halted by bad light but, with Wayne Larkins resuming Thursday 81 not out, they should have little trouble scoring the necessary 21 runs from nine overs for a semifinal place. Larkins struck twelve fours and with his captain Geoff Cook, put on 139 for the first wicket in reply to Leicestershire's 227.

Lee Taylor grabbed three wickets, including England Test player Peter Willey, but Leicestershire had lost the initiative by then, even though their captain Roger Tolchard (70) and Zimbabwean Brian Davison (67) had scored well during the middle of their innings. A dazzling display behind the stumps by novice wicketkeeper David East gave Essex a surging 25 run win over Sussex at Hove. He held three catches and he capped it all with two run outs. He shot out Colin Wells with an accurate throw to the bowler's end and then ran out South Africa Garth Le Roux with a direct hit at the stumps.

East was responsible for Sussex lurching to 67 for three in pursuit of 195, and his other inspired work resulted in their finishing 170 all out.

The Essex innings was dominated by some fine early order batting, but Le Roux put on the brake with two wickets in two balls in his second spell and three in six balls in his third, finishing with five for 35. Sussex seldom

showed their stroke play, indicated by Pakistani Imrao Khan who made only 38 in 25 overs.

Sri Lanka scored 318 in their first innings to lead Minor Counties by 84 runs at Reading. By the end of the second day the Counties had made 96 for two.

Wettimuo played an attractive innings for Sri Lanka, making 91, four short of best score of the tour. The tourists slipped from 171 for three to 214 for seven, but Yoban Coonasekera, with 63, and Lalith Kalupuruma (40) led a fine recovery.

Minor Counties reached 68 without loss in their second innings before Kalupuruma dismissed Stepheo Plumh and Peter Johnson with successive balls. Theo Richard Lewis reached fifth in 98 minutes.

Brief scores: Leicestershire 227 (R. Tolchard 70, B. B. Davison 67) Northamptonshire 207 for four (50.5 overs) (W. Larkins 81 not out, G. Cook 63, P. Willey 46) Bad light stopped play.

Southampton: Hampshire 167 for one (N. Cowley 38, R. Hayward 33, M. Holding 37 for 35). Lancashire 169 for seven (C.H. Lloyd 82 not out, G. Folwer 42, K. Stevenson three for 36). Lancashire won by three wickets.

Hove: Essex 195 (B. Hardie 39, A. Lilley 34, G. Le Roux five for 35). Sussex 170 (P. Parker 45, Imrao Khan 38, J. Lever three for 25), Essex won by 25 runs.

Derby: Derbyshire 164 (H. Wright 42, P. Kirsten 38, C. Rice three for 35). Nottinghamshire 141 (P. Todd 62) Derbyshire won by 23 runs.

In Scottish League Aberdeen start as favorites

GLASGOW, Aug. 6 (R) — Scotland's impatient soccer fans can gleefully throw their little golf clubs, tennis racquets, running shoes and the like into the farthest corner of the nearest cupboard for another year on Saturday.

Their long wait is over. Football is back in the shape of the Scottish League Cup, somewhat surprisingly won by Dundee United for the past two years.

It is only 11 weeks since last season ended with Scotland beating England, 1-0 at Wembley. And this football crazy nation will be looking for similar cause for celebration this term.

Scotland have all but qualified for the World Cup finals in Spain next summer and, for once, their club sides look capable of making their mark in Europe.

Celtic spearhead the challenge in the European Cup, a trophy they won in such exhilarating style in 1967, against Juventus of Italy. Manager Billy McNeill, capped 29 times at center-half, made just one move into

the transfer market in the close season, signing Aberdeen central defender Willie Garner for a bargain fee of 50,000 sterling (\$90,000). Garner was rated in the 250,000 sterling class till he lost his place to current international Alex McLeish because of a badly broken leg.

Across the city of Glasgow, Rangers' manager John Greig is preparing for the Cup-Winners' Cup tie against Czechoslovakia Dukla Prague. Greig made the most surprising signing of the summer when he paid English Fourth Division club Mansfield a reported 150,000 sterling (\$270,000) for Northern Ireland fullback John McClelland.

But their League Cup triumphs have seen Jim McLean's young side grow in confidence and they should get off to a winning start in Europe's against Monaco of France. The team to watch, however, could be 1980 champions Aberdeen who will start favorites to win the League Cup.

Manager Alex Ferguson paid (\$63,000) for St. Mirren's international winger Peter Weir.

To combat protesters Kiwis recruit special cops

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (AFP) — "Special" police are being recruited from retired experienced policemen for the rest of the South African Springboks' controversial two-month Rugby Union tour of New Zealand.

The recruiting is the first of its kind for 30 years. Anti-apartheid demonstrations have erupted several times since the tour started on July 22. Some 200 specials have already been assembled, to allow more of the active young policemen to go into front line duties.

Special policemen were last used in New Zealand in the 1930s, during the depression against hunger marchers and strikers. Farmers, mounted on horseback as "special" police rode through clubs, into lines of the unemployed.

Police Commissioner Bob Walton confirmed planning had now begun to recruit civilian "specials" for use if there is a "serious threat to law and order." But he denied the present force was being stretched to the

limit by anti-tour activities.

Protest groups during the Springbok tour have adopted a strategy of civil disobedience which they say will stretch the police's ability to cope.

Walton said he expected police to be able to cope. "Nevertheless one must do the planning. The Springbok tour is no longer a game of rugby, but a question of upholding law and order."

Walton said the special police would be recruited through civil defense, service clubs and other groups. "We are not discussing numbers at this stage. This is only a planning exercise," he said.

In a protest march overnight in Auckland, one policeman had his nose smashed by an iron bar. Demonstration leaders also accused police of assaulting a number of people on the march, including a pregnant woman they claim was kicked in the face.

Whitecaps squeeze past Dallas Tornado

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — Strikers Ray Hankin and Taylor notched a goal each to lead the Vancouver Whitecaps to a 2-0 victory over the Dallas Tornado in the North American Soccer League Wednesday.

The victory enabled Vancouver to end their three-game losing streak. They were frustrated for most of the game by the rival defense, but despite that broke quite often through the defense only to squander chances.

They, however, shot ahead through Taylor, who netted his ninth goals in 14 games, when he neatly banged the ball over Dallas goalkeeper Bill Irwin against the run of play. Hankin added the next when he made the best of a Taylor pass.

In the only Yugoslav First Division match played in Belgrade on Tuesday, Radnicki scored a fluent 5-1 victory over Buducnost Titograd.

Contini shoots ahead

VILLINGEN, Aug. 6 — Giuseppe Sarogni of Italy won the third stage of the tour of West Germany Cycle Race from Pforzheim to here Wednesday clocking 6:05.31. His compatriot Silvano Contini replaced Theo de Rooij of the Netherlands as overall leader.

Top marathon runners banned

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (AP) — Top New Zealand runners Allison Roe, Lorraine Moller and Anne Audain, who breached International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) rules by competing in a professional road race in the United States, may never compete as amateurs again.

The New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association this week became the second national body affiliated to the IAAF to ban the trio. It was inevitable the IAAF would consolidate the NZAAA's ruling with a world-wide ban, officials here said.

The three athletes breached the IAAF code by participating in an event not under the jurisdiction of the Athletics Congress of the United States of America and, Audain and Moller openly accepted prize money. The Congress have banned them for the same reasons.

Roe and Moller, two of the fastest women marathon runners of all time, finished second and third to Audain in the women's division of the 15 km Cascade runoff in Portland, Oregon. The race was part of the Organization of Road Racers of America (ORRA) Professional Championship circuit.

Baseball strike Now it's over to the owners

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP) — An overwhelming majority of the U.S. major league baseball players voted Wednesday to ratify the contract agreement that ended the unprecedented seven-week midseason strike. Now it's the owners' turn, and they will meet in Chicago Thursday to discuss approval of the agreement as well as a format for the remainder of the season.

Ten of the 15 teams which have reported votes on the agreement gave their unanimous approval. The Detroit Tigers, who voted unanimously in favor of the contract following a workout on Wednesday, were the 14th club to approve it by a lopsided margin.

The Pittsburgh Pirates declined to reveal the margin of their vote, but the other 13 clubs voted in favor by an overwhelming 342-12 spread.

A simple majority of the 650 players on active major league rosters, plus those on injured reserve, is needed for ratification of the contract.

The player voting continues through Thursday, when the owners will hold their meeting — postponed from Tuesday because of the air traffic controllers' strike — to discuss ratification.

Jones to fight Ramsay

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Colin Jones of Wales, the British and Commonwealth welterweight champion, will meet America's Curtis Ramsay of Portland, Oregon, over ten rounds in Cardiff, on September 3, it was announced here Wednesday.

He is unlikely to fight again at the World Sporting Club, London, before meeting Jorgen Hansen of Denmark for the European title, contracts for which must be lodged by Sept. 29. The championship is likely to take place by the end of the year.

Kuzmin, Torre share top spot

BANGALORE, India, Aug. 6 (AP) — Soviet grandmaster Gennady Kuzmin defeated Rosendo Balinas of the Philippines Wednesday to draw level with Filipino chess ace Eugene Torre in the 10th round of the International Chess Congress in this south Indian city.

Balinas was in trouble throughout his match against Kuzmin who forced his Filipino opponent to quit in the 44th move.

Torre drew his game against Indonesia's Edhi Hondoko; his fourth successive draw, to push his score to 7.5 points. Kuzmin also has 7.5 points.

In other matches, Alexander Chernin drew his game against Russian compatriot Vitaly Dydyshko while Reuben Rodriguez (Philippines) crushed India's D.V. Prasad to 25 moves.

Czechoslovakia's Marisol Filip drew tith Raja Ravishanker of India while Hans Ree of Holland also split point with T.N. Parameswaran (India).

In second place, behind Torre and Kuzmin, is Indian Pravin Thipsay with 7 points. Third is Chernin with 6.5 points.

Norma Shaw scores impressive victories

TORONTO, Aug. 6 (R) — England held the overall lead Thursday in the Women's World Lawn Bowling Championship. The British had 28 points in the standings following three victories each in the singles and fours competition Wednesday.

Hong Kong followed with 26, Ireland 24, Zimbabwe 23, while the United States and Wales had 21 apiece. Both Fiji and Zambia had 20 points, while Scotland had 17, Canada, Swaziland and Jersey had 14.

Norma Shaw of England raised her record to 9-2 in singles play Wednesday with a 21-6 victory over Elsie Wilkie of New Zealand in 10th-round singles play. Then she beat Dorothy Randle of Canada 21-17 in the 11th round before whipping Peggy Chalmers of Malawi 21-13 in the 12th round. There are six matches remaining in the round-robin schedule.

On Tuesday, Norma beat Flo Kennedy of Zimbabwe while Wilkie went down to Margaret Mitchell of Papua-New Guinea. Dorothy Randle had earlier beaten Dot Foley of Guernsey in the eighth round and then lost to Helen Wong of Hong Kong in the next. Peggy Chalmers beat Mary Pomeroy of Wales.

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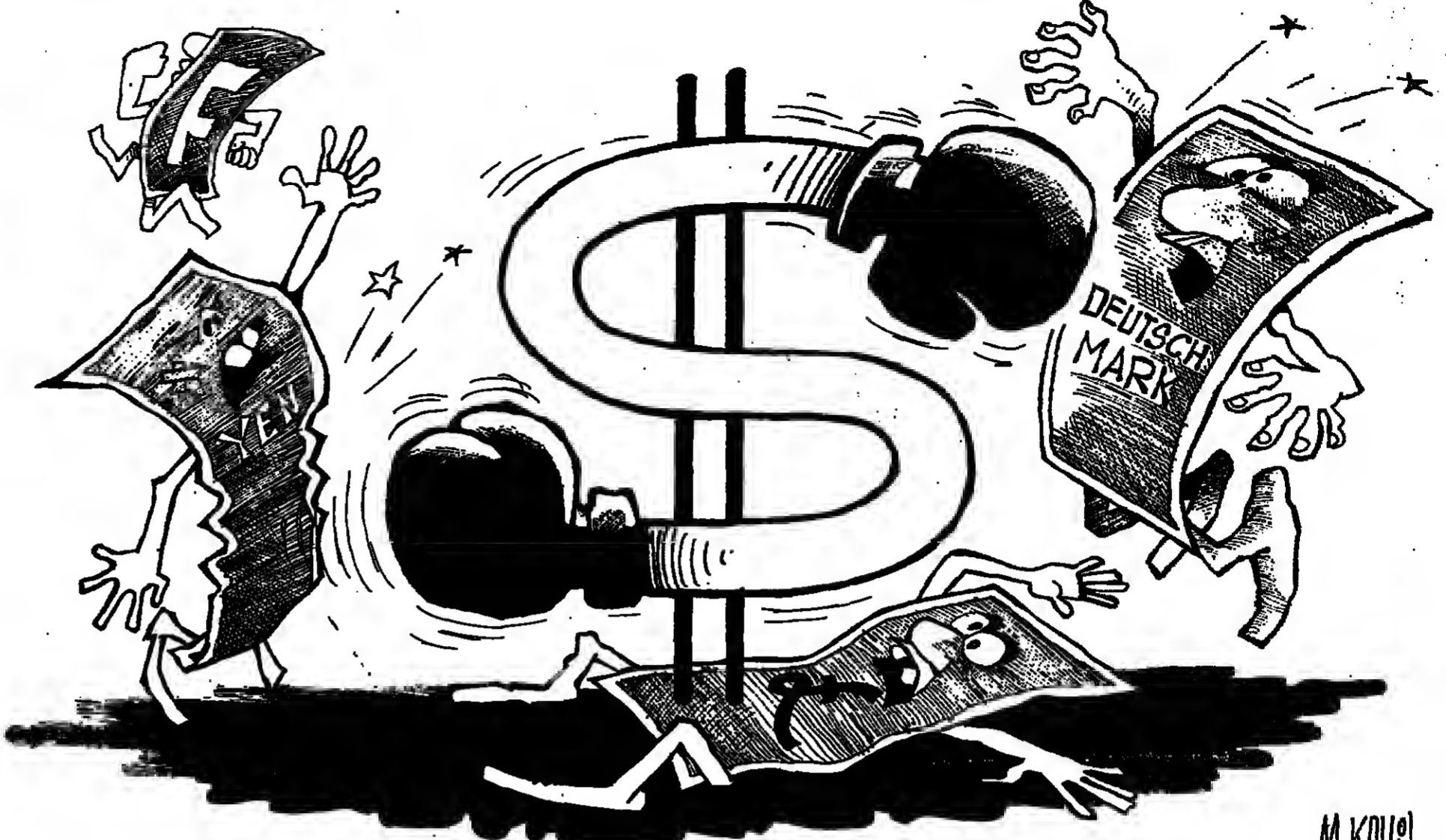
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The rise of the dollar

NEW YORK — The recent rise in the dollar can be attributed to several factors, ranging from continued high U.S. interest rates to recent congressional approval of President Ronald Reagan's economic package. Most observers believe, especially in the aftermath of the October 1980 devaluation, that interest rates will remain high for some time yet. The president's successful bid to get his economic package through Congress last week has helped buttress the dollar on the international money markets. And while the same psychological effect has played its part here, an additional factor, paradoxically, stems from fears that the president's proposed tax cuts will rekindle inflation — and so maintain

high interest rates, which were introduced to fight inflation. The U.S. currency has gained 14.4 percent over its February 1973 average rate (against a "basket" of currencies), when the dollar was last devalued, according to the Morgan Guaranty Trust. "Politically and economically, the United States looks like the best place for foreign investments," according to one broker here. Tension in Poland has contributed to strengthening the dollar, while gold — at about \$395 a ounce now — has remained at its lowest level since November 1979.

Another short-and-medium-term factor is bolstering the dollar is the recent announcement that the U.S. Treasury is to issue some \$22 billion worth of securities over the next few weeks. The borrowing, designed to plug the budget deficit, is expected to reach 30 to \$33 billion in the fourth quarter, the treasury said. But it could also bring further tension to bear on the money market and jeopardize any reduction in interest rates, observers believe. The rise in the dollar is already starting to affect U.S. exports, even though currency fluctuations usually take six months or so to filter down to the

export market. According to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, the trade deficit will be "several billion dollars" higher this year than last year's \$36 billion deficit, and he urged U.S. businessmen to increase efforts in their export drive. U.S. loss of competitiveness could well be one of the main reasons behind a recent agreement reached by the United States, France, Britain and West Germany in the so-called "export credit war" in the aeronautical field. Economists from Chase Econometrics, a forecasting department belonging to the third U.S. leading bank, the Chase Manhattan, anticipate stronger economic activity in Europe as a result of the rise in the dollar rate. — (AFP)

NOTHING NEW

President Sadat's visit to Britain this week brought nothing new. His hosts' reactions were equally predictable: No, they do not oppose the Camp David process. Yes, they will move only in conjunction with the United States. And, yes, there is nothing novel in the "European initiative," which aims at no more than rendering the Camp David framework more pliable. If this unexceptionability on the part of the Europeans is understandable, one cannot but register surprise at the durability of certain of Sadat's assumptions, which makes him continue as if no new factors have entered the equation. The first of these assumptions is that he evidently still thinks Begin as a "man of peace," intent on achieving a lasting settlement in the Middle East. This is despite Begin's explicit and often repeated threats that he will liquidate all Palestinian presence anywhere — threats which he tried to carry, with murderous effects, in his "two weeks war" against the Lebanese and the Palestinians recently. The second, just as questionable, is that he will be able to sway the Reagan administration on the matter of recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization, preparatory to inviting it to take part in the so-called "peace process." While it is true that the present "ceasefire" in south Lebanon, and the indirect contacts with the PLO which led to it, do constitute a precedence which might develop, the American conditions on an outright recognition are still the same that the PLO should unconditionally recognize Israel, and it should stop all acts of war against it. In any case, it must not be forgotten that the Palestinian "participation" Sadat is calling for is circumscribed by the terms of the Camp David agreements — and the Arab world had already had his say on the accords.

WASHINGTON — The extraordinary ouster of the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Robert G. Neumann, at the insistence of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was a much more richly textured story than first reported. The immediate cause was indeed a personal clash. But other, more serious issues were involved as well: How gently the United States should treat Israel, the thorny relationship between Haig and President Reagan's National Security adviser Richard V. Allen, and the basic question of how much dissent will be tolerated in the diplomatic corps. Neumann, like Haig, is a strong and unusual personality. Born of nonpracticing Jewish parents in Vienna 65 years ago, Neumann by his own account converted to Catholicism as a young man, survived Nazi concentration camps and came to the United States a penniless immigrant. Aided by ambition and a keen intelligence, he rose through academic and political channels to become U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan (1966-73) and Morocco (1973-76) and later vice chairman of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. After serving as a foreign policy campaign adviser to candidate Reagan and chief of the president-elect's transition team at the State Department, the 65-year-old Neumann was named this spring to be ambassador to Saudi Arabia. This is among the most important U.S. diplomatic posts anywhere. He was sworn in May 22 and took his post shortly thereafter. Neumann's initial relations with Haig have been described as "friendly but not close." When Haig abruptly dismissed the rest of the transition team last December, he retained Neumann in an office next to his own. Haig was wary enough, however, to arrange for sensitive visitors to enter and leave by a side door that Neumann could not see.

Ouster of a U.S. ambassador

Reagan and many of his foreign-policy associates have been considered unusually sympathetic to Israel. Neumann, with ambassadorial experience in two Islamic countries, was considered sympathetic to Arab countries. In several semi-public speeches just before moving to Saudi Arabia, he went out of his way to tell Saudi Arabians as well as Americans that a great power must have not one but many close international relationships, thus making room for both Israel and the Arabs. When the Israeli air force bombed Iraq's nuclear research center on June 7, a few days after Neumann's arrival at his post, he was among the first ambassadors to recommend a strong U.S. response, arguing that U.S. credibility in the Arab world was on the line. His cable reportedly made it plain he considered the initial State Department response too weak. In Washington, Haig is said to have been irritated, some say angered, by Neumann's words. Neumann returned to Washington July 16 for consultations in connection with the controversial administration plan to sell sophisticated radar planes, the AWACS, to Saudi Arabia. The following day, Israel's planes bombed central Beirut, escalating its conflict with the Palestine Liberation Organization and generating high emotion in the Arab world. Neumann made clear to White House officials and members of Congress he thought a strong response was required. At 10 a.m. on Monday, July 20, Neumann called on Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-ILL), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, by off-repeated statements of both men, an old friend. During the course of a wide-ranging conversation in Percy's office, Neumann stated his concern about the U.S. response to the Israeli bombing. What the

United States had said and done about it until then, in Neumann's view, was inadequate. The ambassador, who is an outspoken man, is said by one source present and several not present to have commented in blunt terms about Haig, who has been extremely cautious about any criticism of Israel in public and reportedly in private councils as well. According to one account, Neumann said that Haig's gingerly handling of the Israeli bombing on ABC television's *Issues and Answers* the previous day had "nearly made me throw up." This remark was not in the official notes that were taken by some of the three congressional and State Department aides present, and Percy said he cannot recall it. But Haig is known to have repeated it at the White House as a large part of the explanation for his demand for Neumann's resignation, and Neumann apparently did not contest it. At 5 p.m. on Thursday, July 24, Haig summoned Neumann to his office on the seventh floor of the State Department. The ambassador, who reportedly expected a conference on AWACS, instead was subjected to a tongue lashing from Haig about the remarks to Percy and perhaps others on Capitol Hill. Haig is reported to have been extremely angry. As part of his dressing down, Haig is said to have accused Neumann of carrying on a "back channel" dialogue via secret cables with Richard V. Allen, the White House National Security adviser, who has been a friend and sponsor of Neumann and is considered Haig's bureaucratic rival. The State Department's Communications Center reportedly learned of the out-of-channel messages several weeks before, though the messages had been routed from Jeddah direct to the White House. A State Department source said Neumann was "quick to admit" the exchanges with Allen, but said

they had to do with the proposed AWACS sale, which Allen has been assigned to shepherd through Congress, and did not involve any plotting against Haig. Later, Neumann brought copies of his "back channel" messages to the State Department seventh floor in an attempt to prove his innocence. Haig, though angry, gave no indication that he was demanding the envoy's resignation. In fact, of course, an ambassador is the representative of the president and is named by him, and thus the secretary of state lacks the authority to dismiss him. On Friday, according to White House officials, Haig took his case to Reagan. At some point Haig also discussed Neumann with White House counselor Edwin Meese III, Allen and other senior officials. In addition to Neumann's Capitol Hill remarks, Haig complained of the cable traffic with Allen and claimed that Neumann was in disfavor with the Saudi Arabians. Haig's hacking for that charge could not be learned. But the core of Haig's demand, according to several high officials, was a personal plea that Neumann could no longer be tolerated as a subordinate. After reflection overnight, Reagan approved Haig's request for authority to act. A week ago Saturday, Neumann was bluntly informed that he must resign or be fired. A sparse exchange of letters was drafted, in which Neumann said "with deepest regret" that "personal considerations make it impossible for me to continue in service." Reagan responded "with regret" that "I understand and respect...the personal concerns that impel you to step down from this post." Neumann refused a demand that the resignation be blamed on the health of his wife, and struck out a sentence to that effect from the proposed letter. Nonetheless, a White House spokesman later repeated this cover story to reporters. The news first broke early Tuesday in the Israeli press, which has unusually good access to information and gossip from official circles here regarding the Middle East. By mid-morning Tuesday Washington was buzzing with the story. Haig, on Capitol Hill for testimony, confirmed that Neumann "has resigned for personal reasons" which "are for him to describe." Neumann, in a Washington hotel, refused all requests for comment. The White House and State Department announced that Neumann will become a State Department "senior consultant" but it is unclear that this will come about. Neumann is expected to move back to Washington, and is likely to resume an active role in conservative academic and political circles. If he wishes to do so, he could cause a great deal of trouble for Haig. It is unclear what effect the Neumann shuffle may have on the coming battle over the AWACS. Some at the State Department believe the vanquishing of Neumann may inhibit views within policy councils that are offensive or even unwelcome to Israel. Some of Haig's aides are counted as close to the Israelis. At this moment the Reagan administration is heading into its most important round of policy-making on the Middle East, which will make all these considerations particularly pertinent. Some knowledgeable Washington hands interpret the Neumann affair primarily as an outcropping of the Haig-Allen rivalry. "This is one more round in the endless, mutually suicidal battle between them," said a Republican observer close to the administration. Whatever the interpretation, it is certain that the ouster of the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia after two months in office was a bizarre incident in the annals of diplomacy. As the news spread, Saudi leaders telephoned their contacts in Washington with puzzled questions about what Americans are up to now. From the far-off Arabian desert, the machinations of Washington seemed too devious, perhaps cunning, to be fathomed.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

The weekend newspapers mostly led with United States President Reagan's determination to supply five AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. *Al Medina* and *Okaz* gave lead coverage to the violation of ceasefire by Israel in Lebanon. Newspapers frontpaged a report on deteriorating relations between Iran and France after the French ambassador's expulsion from Tehran and President Mitterrand's decision to recall the French nationals from Iran. They also gave front-page coverage to Mitterrand's impending visit to Saudi Arabia in September and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's arrival in Caracas, on the first leg of his tour of some Latin American countries. The Kuwaiti Defense Minister's rejection of any alien attempt to intervene in the affairs of the Gulf region also figured prominently in some papers. *Okaz* gave page one highlight to President Reagan's praise of Saudi Arabia's peacekeeping role in the Lebanese crisis, while *Al Medina* reported that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Britain, on his way to the U.S., received an "extremely modest" coverage by the media services. In an editorial, *Al Medina* cited instances of the big powers' machinations against the Islamic countries. It referred to the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan and America's passive attitude toward Pakistan, which had led to the division of Pakistan. It further said that the Soviets took decisive actions in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique, but did nothing against the enemies of Somalia and Eritrea only because they wanted to dismember the Islamic world.

Commenting on Washington's attitude toward the Lebanese crisis, *Al Nadwa* observed that the U.S. claims it is concerned for peace in Lebanon and is greatly pained to see the sufferings of that country, but its "honey-coated" sentiments would have been acceptable if the events had not proved that the U.S. was responsible for Lebanon's woes. The paper said that the Arabs have come to realize that the U.S. would never hesitate to give more weapons and aids to Israel, in order to impose the policy of aggression on the Arab states. Therefore, any American talk on peace will only be considered as a "flowery speech" with no substance, added the paper. Discussing the new Israeli cabinet, *Al Bilad* noted that its attitude toward the Arabs will not be different from the previous Israeli governments which had constantly worked to expand the area of aggression against the Arab states. It added that the announcement on the new cabinet makes it clear that there is yet another step to continue aggression and to foil all peace attempts in the region. *Okaz* condemned Israel's violation of the ceasefire in Lebanon and said it was impossible to place confidence in any Israeli government headed by a terrorist like Menahem Begin. The ceasefire violation indicates that Begin wants to impose a *fait accompli* before going to Washington for talks with the U.S. president. Since Begin does not care to show any regard to international pledges and norms, the paper said, America must make a move to curb Begin's attitude, in the light of the fact that he has stuffed the new cabinet mostly with extremist elements hostile to the Arab rights.



هكذا من الاجل

Our life and test

By Adil Salahi

Some of our readers' letters raise questions which merit a fuller treatment than can be provided in the limited space of the queries section. We will, therefore, attempt to answer such questions in separate articles. One such question is raised by a reader in the Yemen Arab Republic who quotes the Qur'anic verse: *It is He Who has created death and life that He may try you, which of you is best inclined; He is the Mighty, the Forgiving.* (The Sovereignty 68: 2) Our reader asks what Allah intends to achieve finally, in His master plan, by creating then trying His very creation?

First of all we must remember that Allah knows everything BEFORE it actually takes place. Indeed, time does not apply to Him since time is a phenomenon produced by the movement and positions of the earth and the sun in relation to each other. Hence, His knowledge will not increase by allowing us to pass through life.

Secondly the trial is what we do in this life. As He brings us into existence He sets us on our trying course. Should we do well and follow His guidance He rewards us, on the Day of Judgment, with something far superior to anything we know. If we do badly, then our misery is similarly unimaginable.

So what takes place on the Day of Judgment is not so much a trial; rather, it is a reckoning. The trial, the real test is this very life of ours.

Starting from these two premises we come to the conclusion that the test is conducted so that each individual realizes what he or she does with the chance they are given. We simply prove to ourselves what

reward or punishment we deserve. Allah knows that initially and He wants us to know it so that we may not claim that we have not been given a chance.

If we appreciate this fact fully than we can make use of the best equipment we have been given to keep us on the right course, namely, a live and alert conscience which is aware of every thought and mindful of every action, a conscience which ensures that we are neither negligent nor complacent.

The Qur'an cannot be read in the same way as we read a novel or a news item in a newspaper. It should be read carefully and with the aim to understand why a particular word is used in a particular position. So that we realize its real import. Furthermore, no statement in the Qur'an should be considered in isolation from the rest.

The closing statement of the verse our reader quoted is, therefore, very important: *He is the Mighty, The Forgiving.* Allah is certainly very mighty and He can overcome any challenger. But He is also forgiving. Anyone with an alert conscience, who knows that life on this earth is a test in which he must not fail and heeds Allah's warnings and is mindful of his duties may rest assured that he would be forgiven.

In the Islamic concept, Allah is not hostile to man. He has no interest in making man suffer. Yet He wants man to be aware of his mission and to raise himself to the level worthy of him as the creature in whom Allah has breathed of His own spirit. Once man does that then Allah's forgiveness is sure to come and to wipe out all sins and errors.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
He has created the heavens without supporting pillars which you can see,
and has cast on the earth immovable mountains lest it should quake with you;
and He has dispersed upon it all sorts of beasts. We send down water from the
sky with which We cause to grow there in (plants) of every goodly kind. Such
is Allah's creation: Now show Me what those (you worship) beside Him have
created. Truly, the disbelievers are in obvious error.*

(Luqman 31: 10-11)

Religious mail

HEMANT KUMAR MAITANI; SANA'A, NORTH YEMEN

Q: Has Allah created any other vicegerents anywhere other than on this earth?

A: According to Islam, man is Allah's vicegerent on earth. The Qur'an states "Your Lord said to the Angels: I am placing on the earth a vicegerent." (The Cow: 2, 30). What this means is that man's status and the mission he is entrusted with are confined to the boundaries of our planet.

The guidance we have received from Allah, through the Prophets, the last of whom was Muhammad, has been revealed in order to help us carry out our mission and implement it properly. It is, however, limited to our needs in this respect, which are, obviously, well-known to Allah Who created us. What we do not need in fulfilling our mission we have not been given. Hence our guidance and our knowledge are confined to that part of the universe to which our mission extends.

The universe is however, a huge place: billions of galaxies, each containing billions

of suns and solar systems. There is nothing in our religion which tells us that all these are devoid of life. Nor are we told that there is life of one form or another somewhere else in the universe. Such information has no bearing on our mission.

Surely, there may be life of different forms in the universe. Some of these forms may be inferior to ours, others may be superior. Indeed this fits in very well with our understanding of Allah's power of creation. That He has created other creatures with varying degrees of civilisation and assigned to them various roles and missions is perfectly acceptable in the Islamic sense. What are these creatures, and how do they function, and what are their roles in Allah's overall scheme of creations are, however, questions to which we have no answer. We may even ask: Why do we need to answer these questions if the existence of such creatures does not affect our mission.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of The Prophet - 18
Misrepresentation Backfires

Last week we followed the proceedings of the first conference ever on "how to misrepresent Islam". We learnt how the participants agreed on launching a smearing campaign against Islam and the Prophet, charging the latter with being a sorcerer who repeats things that cause discord between man and his father, brother, wife and clan.

The decision was immediately put into effect. The hardliners of Quraish made a special effort to meet with as many pilgrims as possible to explain to them the nature of their problem with Muhammad (peace be on him) and to warn them against his "sorcery". As the pilgrims grouped themselves on tribal lines Quraish's effort often took the form of a semi-official tribal meeting in which a delegation of Quraish sought to meet as many as possible of the pilgrims of any one tribe to offer their advice and to warn against "disasterous" effects that may arise from any attempt by anyone to meet Muhammad and to listen to his magic words.

Quraish's campaign was certainly successful. Nobody wanted to learn about Islam in that pilgrimage season. All tribes pledged their support to the attitude of the elders of Quraish in trying to contain the problem they faced. The success, however, was limited to the short term. Those very people who listened to the warning and thought they were heeding it by avoiding Muhammad and his followers carried the news to their people as they went back. They obviously repeated Quraish's account and views, but as news travel it starts to change. In this instance the venom of Quraish's false charges became less and

less. But at a time when none of our present day communication media was in existence, and publicity for anything was limited to word of mouth, Quraish did Islam a service which they did not intend. They simply made the whole of Arabia learn about its existence. That was a very important first step for Islam to get beyond the confines of Makkah.

Yet at one point there was a very real danger of which Abu Taleb, the Prophet's uncle and protector, was keenly aware. As he watched the efforts of Quraish to disavow the other tribe from listening to Muhammad, Abu Taleb felt that Quraish may attempt a joint action against the Hashemite clan to which he and his nephew, the Prophet, belonged. The Hashemites would be no match for such a grouping which could provide an effective but bloody solution to the problem. As we read this today we may be able to feel how delicate the situation in Makkah was. To forestall any such attempts Abu Taleb made everybody in Makkah absolutely clear on where he stands and what would they expect should they think of taking any punitive measures against the Hashemites or against Muhammad.

In a splendid long poem Abu Taleb aroused the feelings about the sanctity of Makkah, outlined the Hashemite heritage in the Holy City, praised the nobility of Makkah and reassured them of his belonging to them and also declared his determination to defend his nephew to the bitter end. This served as warning against any misadventure and none was attempted that year. (To be continued next Friday)

School trains foreign service newcomers for duty

Officers want to assume a new image; hypothetical situations created

By Suzanne R. Spring

HARPERS FERRY, W.Va. (WP) — A swimming pool and a warm breeze wait just outside the sunlit classroom, but Max Robinson easily commands his students' attention. "The stuff green stands for plants," he says pointing to the multicolored floor plans of an office building on the board. "I've always noticed that the more important you are the more plants you've got in your office."

Eighteen students respond with nods and laughter. But soon Robinson is back to business — in this case, the going-on at an American embassy in a mythical Latin American nation dubbed San Bronico. The embassy is besieged daily by hundreds of visa-seekers.

The hypothetical situation, as Robinson sets the class, has gotten out of hand, but a new foreign service officer named Jim Martin thinks he has a solution. It's complicated to be sure, involving new filing techniques and employee switches. But Martin is determined to sell the idea to his boss, Robert Peterson, a conservative officer overly concerned with "bad press."

"What kind of guy is Peterson?" asks Robinson, a six-year veteran of the foreign service. "He's an ad man," offers Janean Mann, 37, a former journalist and legislative aide on Capitol Hill, after studying a profile of Peterson. "He likes physical order. Martin's going to have to appeal to that," another student says. Other suggestions are drowned out by laughter and shouts of "charts, charts"

and "paper solutions."

Although debate in this classroom often turns humorous, these students have a serious testing ground ahead of them: In the next week and months, they will arrive at their first assignments as foreign service officers.

The trip here is meant as a breather for them and 20 other colleagues in the latest foreign service class — five days a week for the last month and a half, they have studied, discussed, and sometimes acted out what just might happen when the government lands them anywhere in the world from Mali to Madagascar.

Training Methods Changing

Three years old, the retreat also reflects new directions in the foreign service as it adjusts to an influx of women and minorities and updates and relaxes its training methods. Even back in the confines of the austere government building in Rosslyn, where most of the Foreign Service Institute's (FSI) training goes on, the informality of the retreat remains.

FSI instructors say that this class, as has been the case with other recent ones, comes close to fulfilling the goals of the new foreign service. Women make up 30 percent of the group and minorities about 25 percent. Only a little more than half the class are white males. Ten years ago, a group of the same size could claim only 10 percent women and 8 percent minorities, with the rest fitting the foreign service stereotype of young, white and male.

Part and parcel with increased affirmative action efforts has been the institute's goal of

classes characterized by a broad range of ethnic and social backgrounds, by a diversity of educational and work experience, and by varied reasons for joining the corps of diplomats. The service has also taken steps to compile a more mature and cross-culturally sensitive class by raising the average age to 29 from 24 five years ago, and by favoring applicants with a lot of travel experience. In this class, students range from 22 to 45 years old and most have lived overseas.

Service Goals Put In Writing
The efforts to vary the ranks of officers and modernize training methods come in the wake of the Foreign Service Act, passed in October 1980. Intended to raise wages and alleviate persistent problems of low morale, the act put into writing many of the goals of the new Foreign Service as it tries to change its reputation and its reality.

"There used to be the image of the foreign service as all-white, all-male graduates of the Ivy League, recently out of college," says Eugene Schmeil, deputy director of orientation for "A-100," as the training program is called. "But it's been state (department) policy to diversify the service, to democratize it, so that foreigners see that the U.S. consists of more than just white males from the Ivy League."

At first glance, Frank Collins III looks like the typical career diplomat of 20 — or even 10 — years ago. His short red hair frames a blue-eyed WASP-ish countenance. And he's dressed for the part in white button-down shirt and a seersucker suit.

Even Collins' reason for joining the service seems to fit the old mold: "I'm not a super flag-waving patriot," he says in measured tones, "but I am motivated by a strong sense of service for my country."

Yet, his unusual background is typical for the new foreign service. Born in Munich, where his father was stationed as an air force officer, Collins grew up in several European countries. At the University of Virginia, he received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. in Latin and Greek studies, and after graduation, Collins taught Byzantine History at Ohio State University. Although he says he has always

thought of himself as an American, Collins, was only naturalized as a U.S. citizen 13 years ago at age 21.

If it weren't for the foreign service, Clyde Howard, 27 — hardly the wealthy Ivy League of the service's last generation — would still be working in a welding factory in Arizona. An English major at a small northern New York college, Howard worked for a year after graduation at a publishing company, checking references and proofreading. "It was dull," Howard laughs. "So I looked into the Peace Corps." After a two-year stint in Liberia, Howard found work in an Arizona factory.

His interest in the foreign service was sparked by his time in Liberia. "The spartan existence of the Peace Corps gets old," the boyish-looking Howard says. "I started thinking about a way I could live abroad and live well." The foreign service provided the answer.

Howard argues that the desire to be an ambassador — an often-cited motivation

behind diplomatic careers — played no role in his decision to join the corps.

Other members of the "A-100" class acknowledge, however, that the "ambassador route" drew them to a career of diplomacy, where entry level officers will receive between \$17,000 and \$28,000 for the first year. And Janean Mann is one of them.

According to her classmates, Mann "knows more about the foreign service than anyone around." She played a role in drawing up and pushing through the Foreign Service Act of 1980 while working for then-Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala. "I know the foreign service life," Mann says, tilting her mop of blond hair to one side. "All of my friends are in the service. And I've traveled a lot," she says. "Been to 40 countries in all."

This class of "A-100" has examined and re-examined their reasons for joining the service — as well as their hopes and expectations of it — since the day the program began. Part "rap sessions" and part strategic planning, classes are decidedly informal even in the midst of the most serious discussions.

U.S. hummingbird capital fascinates bird watchers

By Charles Hillinger

HEREFORD, Ariz., (LAT) — People come here from all over America to rent cottages specifically designed for viewing vast numbers of hummingbirds. A year ago, David Gill, 48, and his wife, Evelyn, of Dunsmuir, Texas, made reservations to spend 20 nights in one of the cottages at Nature Conservancy's Mile Hi Hummingbird Sanctuary in the Huachuca Mountains.

"We were lucky. We got in. It's hard to get reservation. Mile Hi is booked during summer months at least a year to two years in advance," said Gill as he and his wife sat on the porch of their cottage staring through high-powered binoculars at the tiny birds flitting from feeder to feeder.

The Gills drove nearly 1,000 miles from their home to spend three days peering through their binoculars at the hummers outside their rented cottage.

It is the same story at each of the six cottages rented for \$35 a night by Nature Conservancy at Mile Hi — guests from sunup to sundown staring through binoculars, fascinated by the antics of the hummingbirds flying forward, backward, sideways and wingless. Mile Hi is in a dense rest with a year-round running stream in a deep, sheltered mile-high gorge 90 miles northeast of Tucson, 10 miles north of the Mexican border.

The gorge in Ramsey Canyon is called the hummingbird capital of America because 16 species (14) of the smallest bird on earth are seen here than anywhere else in the United States.

The speedy, needle-billed hummers near as little brown specks even up close as viewed through binoculars. Through the waxy, iridescent bodies are swash inerald greens, periwinkle blues, purples and sheeny black velvets unseen to the naked

eye. When leading bird authorities photograph, to about or study hummingbirds they just always come to Mile Hi.

It was Carroll and Joan Peabody, known and wide by birders as "Mr. and Mrs. Hummingbird," who put Mile Hi on the map. In 1960 the Peabodys, tired of city life, pursued the 20-acre Mile Hi property.

We were not birders when we first came but it wasn't long before that changed. I soon learned our remote gorge was an

incredible sanctuary for hummingbirds," Joan Peabody recalled.

Her husband completed three half-built cottages at Mile Hi and added three more. The cottages overlook the year-round running creek where guests view hummingbirds taking baths in water splashing over rocks. The Peabody placed hummingbird feeders on cottage porches and in special viewing areas.

In the beginning they rented the cottages for \$7.50 a night. The word about Mile Hi spread coast to coast and throughout Canada along the birdwatching network.

There are no televisions, no radios at Mile Hi — just peace and quiet in the enchanting solitude of the canyon and hundred of hummingbirds all year.

"People come and sit for hours, many for days, awe-struck by the hummers," said Peabody, 65. "For those captivated by hummingbirds who live east of the Mississippi, Mile Hi is a real bonanza."

"For there is only one species of the tiny hummers, the ruby throat, living in the eastern half of the nation. Here one can see and photograph 14 different species of hummers at various times throughout the year."

The 14 species present at Mile Hi are Rivoli's (also known as magnificent), blue-throated, broad-billed, black-chinned, broad-tailed, violet-crowned, rufous, Allen's, Anna's, calliope, Costa's, white-eared, lucifer and hermyline.

In 1976 the Peabodys sold their 20 acres to Nature Conservancy for a modest price. Under the provisions of the sale they are entitled to continue to live on the property for life.

Every day Carroll and Joan Peabody visit with guests at Mile Hi talking about the tiny hummers that never cease to amaze and entertain them.

"Joan and I are writing a book about hummingbirds describing the many things about the hummers we have learned by observation the past 21 years," Peabody said.

The Peabodys are not only hummingbird experts but well-versed on all birds living in their southeastern corner of Arizona. They have identified 303 different species of birds within a 15-mile radius of Mile Hi.

At night Carroll Peabody often leads small groups on "owl prowls" at Mile Hi. On a good owl prowl, 25 to 30 owls will be picked up in the light of Peabody's flashlight.



EXPERIMENTAL PLANTS: Calories normally lost in industrial production were recycled in this green house to produce more and healthier plants. Their production of vegetables increased markedly.

Industrial waste energy increases crop production

By Myriam de la Prada

PARIS (RFT) — Agro-industrial experiments are being conducted near here in the constructive use of lost industrial energy in raising crops and fish farming. Energy estimates indicate that the number of calories lost by industrial facilities such as electric plants is almost double the number used to produce electric current, making the efficiency only 30 percent, one kilowatt used and two wasted.

Constructively using these wasted kilowatts directly for urban or industrial heating is a difficult procedure unless very complex procedures are used. Agricultural use, however — heating vegetable green

houses, irrigating crops with warm water and heating soil with underground or surface wiring — is much more likely to produce positive results. Experts at first were uncertain whether the use of warm water at a lower temperature than is used in conventional heating systems, and which heats green houses through the soil, was a workable idea.

Large-scale experiments were necessary as a guideline. These tests preceded agro-industrial developments which would bring the Eurodif factory in the Tricastin region into full use.

Green houses were determined to be the best test for such a system which would aid

in the production of crops, fruit and flowers. Two methods of thermal distribution were used, the circulation of water in a closed circuit using an underground device and an open-circuit irrigation system which uses running water and spraying.

These two systems enabled fields to be irrigated with lukewarm water and proved to be very beneficial for early fruit enshing early strawberries to be produced three weeks ahead of schedule and potatoes were ready for market one month early. More abundant crops of tomatoes and melons were produced. The same proved to be true for industrial crops such as soy bean and maize which increased by 50 percent.

The experiments also proved the extra

calories could be used throughout the year, except for the months of December and January to create extra long growing seasons. For a number of crops, the harvests were increased from one to two harvests a year. In addition, new varieties of crops were acclimated to these conditions and "forced techniques" used on other varieties which have been in danger of disappearing altogether because of the constantly-rising price of conventional energy sources.

The agricultural profession, after losing large areas of land due to developments like railways, roads and expressways, can use these new techniques to increase production and make up for their losses.

Looting, warfare impede archeologists

Theft of Mayan relics caused by U.S. buyers

By Warren E. Leary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many of the most prized archeological sites of the Mayan Indians are being destroyed by looters motivated by the high prices paid for artifacts in the United States and other countries. The problem is particularly critical in Guatemala — the heart of what was once the great Mayan civilization — where the present pace of looting could destroy everything of archeological value in less than 20 years.

"It is a race between scholarship and thievery," said George E. Stuart, an archeologist with the National Geographic Society. Stuart said the looters often are winning the race, destroying some sites before archeologists have a chance to study them or authorities know the sites have even been found.

Half the knowledge that could have been obtained about the mysterious civilization from Guatemalan artifacts, such as sculptures, pottery and wall carvings, may already have been lost for ever, Stuart said.

"Guatemala has become the most seriously endangered archeological area in the Western Hemisphere," according to Clemency Coggins, a Mayan scholar from Har-

vard University.

"The scale of depredation there is appalling," she said, even when compared with looting in countries like Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Columbia and Belize.

The Mayan empire stretched through this area a thousand years ago, reaching its zenith between 250 and 900 A.D. The civilization, advanced in astronomy and mathematics, built huge cities and developed the most complex writing system in the new world before it mysteriously vanished.

The experts said the core of the looting problem is the high price brought by artifacts in the inflated international art market. The best items, such as vases and bowls painted more than 1,000 years ago, go to art dealers, private collectors and museums in the United States who pay as much as \$50,000 each. Buyers often ask few questions about where the artifacts come from.

There currently are no U.S. laws banning import of such artifacts; but the best hope of slowing the illicit art traffic is a bill pending in the Senate Finance Committee which is based on a United Nations' convention banning illegal commerce in cultural property.

Archeologists say only a few major art collecting countries have signed the convention and no hearings have yet been set on the U.S. bill. Researchers say many developing countries do not have the resources to protect their archeological sites adequately. Dr. Francis Polo Sifontes, the Guatemalan official charged with protecting his country's sites, said recently that he has only 120 guards to protect more than 1,000 registered sites.

San Salvador guerrillas halt digging

By Richard Boudreaux

SAN ANDRES, El Salvador (AP) — Excavation at five major Indian ruins has been suspended here by lack of government funds or guerrilla warfare. The flight of rich planters from estates covering at least two other sites has resulted in massive looting of Indian artifacts. Fighting has damaged the national museum and the oldest Spanish landmark, the 457-year-old La Bermuda Hacienda.

It has disrupted years of field work by American and Canadian university researchers who have been advised by the government to stay out of the country for the past two summers.

"Neither the Salvadoran Army nor the leftist guerrillas have disturbed their Indian ancestors," said Stanley Boggs, an American citizen who works with the government's archeology department. "The problem is getting to the ruins without being shot or held up for war taxes."

"Because of budget cuts we cannot do any more excavation or restoration anyway. Our goal is to preserve what we can until things get back to normal."

The ruins of San Andres, a 1,300-year-old

city, are a monument to the disruption. A ceremonial altar and three adobe temples have been partly restored but dozens of other structures are evident only as mounds in the surrounding sugar cane field.

Archeologists believe the inhabitants were Toltecs, one of the Indian groups here as early as 1200 B.C. Along with the Mayas, Lenca and Olmecs, they built layers of settlements on the ashes of volcanoes that erupted and buried their ancestors over the centuries.

Serious excavation started in the 1940s but only at one site, the third century Mayan settlement of Tazumal, has been fully restored. When political violence intensified in late 1979, work on San Andres and other ruins was stopped.

The important ones are Asanyamb, an eighth century Lenca port on the Gulf of Fonseca; Chumatán, an 800-acre Toltec city that is the country's largest known archeological treasure; A tomb near the Lempa river that must be cleared before the valley is flooded by a reservoir in 1983 and Ceren, a Maya farming village destroyed by a sixty century eruption and called "the Pompeii of Central America."

National museum director Alfredo Ortiz says fighting has kept looters away from these sites but not from the Mayan burial ground of Cara Sucia, the Salavaria family's cotton plantation in southeastern El Salvador.

The site was declared a national monument in 1976 but the owner refused to let the government excavate. A land reform started last year put the estate in government hands and the wealthy family immediately left.

Before the government could organize a peasant cooperative to farm the land professional smugglers from Guatemala, with the hired aid of local farmers, dug some 300 holes in the 100-acre site and hauled off 2,000 stone carvings and potter pieces, Ortiz said.

"There is a 1903 law that anything dug out of the ground from then on is state property," Ortiz said. "But when we tried to get the national guard to enforce it the local commander said it's better the peasants stay busy looting than join the guerrillas."

Ortiz and Boggs estimate there are 150 professional artifact looters working in El Salvador. One planter, Pio Romero Bosque, grandson of a former president, hired every man and boy in the nearby hamlet of Aldaita to dig artifacts from his estate when it was lost to the land reform, they said.

The army, meanwhile, is trying to preserve some modern ruins.



SALVADORAN GUERRILLA: San Lorenzo, El Salvador has been occupied by guerrillas for almost a year, the town once had a population of more than 4,000, now it is occupied by 300 people, mostly guerrillas. (UPI)



GUERRILLA WEAPONS: Dust and gunsmoke fills the air as members of the El Salvador National Guard demonstrate anti-government guerrillas' firepower with captured weapons. (UPI)

Desert covered 'lost city'

Legend helps solve Loulan mystery

By Michael Paris

URUMQI, China, (LAT) — No one knows when the sands covered Loulan, but its disappearance in the vast Taklimakan desert of central Asia made it the subject of centuries of legends — one of the lost cities on the old silk road from China to Europe. If Loulan could be found, historians used to speculate, it would unravel many of the mysteries of when and how east met west, for the once-prosperous city was one of the most important stopping points for the silk road caravans.

In 1901, a Swedish explorer discovered, largely by chance, the long-abandoned ruins of Loulan just west of Lop Nor, a large dry lake in Xinjiang, China's westernmost province. But within a few years the sands covered most of the excavation done by his expedition and by American, British and Japanese expeditions.

"Loulan became sort of a double legend — first, because of its importance on the silk road and, second, as the object of so much searching," said Mu Shunying, deputy director of the Xinjiang Bureau of Archeological Research and a leading Chinese authority on the silk road.

Found Again Last Year

"When we found Loulan again last year — the Europeans had made accurate maps — it opened a whole new field for research, some of the most important, we think, that has yet been done on the silk road. We hope we will be able to see how much of the legends are history, how much simple fable."

The expedition to Loulan, originally the center of a tiny, ancient central Asian kingdom known as Kroraina, was part of a major effort by Chinese archeologists to explore the various routes of the silk road, which took its name from the silk carried along it from China to Europe, and to write its history.

"This is probably the most important trade route in history," said Wang Binghua, a researcher who took part in last year's Loulan expedition. "It carried a good deal more than silk, and for about 2,000 years it was the main link between east and west."

Despite this importance, no full-scale history has ever been written of the silk road, the two researchers said, because archeologists could not re-identify the precise routes the caravans traveled and the oases where they stopped.

Came Overtook Helicopters

"It was as if the desert had swallowed more than 20 centuries of mankind's history," Mu said. "Even with modern means such as planes and helicopters this is going to be a very difficult task, and when we finally reached Loulan last year it was on camel."

Loulan, which had a population estimated

at more than 10,000 as well as schools, hospitals, government offices, markets and a Chinese army garrison in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, is just one of more than 20 "lost cities" in the Taklimakan, a 900-mile-long desert whose name in the Uighur language means roughly, "once you get in you never get out."

Working from records going back to China's western Han Dynasty in the 1st and 2nd centuries BC, last year's Loulan expedition set out from Dunhuang, about 225 miles east of Lop Nor and the site of famous Buddhist temple caves, and followed the old caravan routes, discovering several ancient settlements and oases.

"Sometimes we could follow markings, such as beacon towers, that soldiers had put in the desert to show the way," Mu said. "We came across most of the spots described in the historical records, places that until now had been only names, as we had no idea exactly where they were or what they were like."

Some place names that seemed poetic but mysterious suddenly had meaning. The terrain, deeply eroded by the fierce desert winds, was almost corrugated, with ridges seven and eight yards high. From a distance, under the morning sun, it looked like several thousand moving dragons, providing the name Red Dragon mountains, for some hills.

Biggest Puzzle Unsolved

But the expedition reached no firm conclusion on the biggest puzzle — why Loulan died.

"From our investigation, Loulan was thriving all through the Han Dynasty up to the 4th century," Mu said. "Several of the routes of the silk road, those going through the center of the Taklimakan and to the south, converged there and then redivided, making it more important than even Dunhuang."

"We surmise they left peacefully. The city was probably deserted for natural evolutionary reasons such as the encroaching sands, which eventually covered it, and insufficient water. Our meteorologist found all the trees died about the same time from a lack of water. However, if the people were driven out, that would affect our understanding of the history of the silk road."

Documents Invaluable

The foreign explorers, who made several trips to Loulan between 1901 and 1910, had found several hundred wooden tablets with both Chinese and a local language written on them and some of the earliest bits of paper records as well. These provided an amazingly detailed picture of an ancient garrison town, originally established to guard the silk road and the Chinese empire's westernmost reaches, but cut off from the center and left to die slowly.

The foreign archeologists concluded that Hun tribesmen had probably driven the

inhabitants from the town in the 4th century, about 150 years after the Han Dynasty collapsed. The Chinese expedition discovered additional documents, many more of them on paper, a 1st or 2nd century Chinese invention, and a large quality of coins from later dynasties, showing that Loulan remained an important stopping point for caravans crossing the Taklimakan long after it disappeared from contemporary histories in the year 376.

"Eventually, Loulan was completely covered by sand, and the caravans could only go by northern and southern routes and not through what once was the most important crossroads town of the silk road," Wang said.

"This naturally changed the nature of the trade between east and west."

Desert Movements Studied

Wang Mingzhe, another researcher at the Xinjiang Archeological Bureau, added that studies are also being done on how the desert spread with a view toward improving techniques for keeping the sands in check.

"We can learn a lot from the desert's movements over the past 20 centuries, particularly how to control the process of desertification and how to maintain an ecological balance," he said. "We can also see the effect that the diversion of water on the upper reaches had on the middle reaches of rivers in the area. As the population grew upstream and irrigation increased, water was diverted in larger and larger amounts, with the result that those downstream had less and less and their communities died."

Not all of Xinjiang's old cities are buried under sand. Near Turpan, a major oasis still flourishing 175 miles north of Lop Nor, are the ruins of Gaochang, whose wide outer walls run for a mile on each side. Within, earthen-walled temples, palaces, barracks and stores still stand, six centuries after they were abandoned and 21 centuries after the city was founded.

Ruins of another Imperial outpost stand near the Jiao River, also near Turpan. This was apparently a Mongol fort established by the forces of Genghis Khan in the 13th century and abandoned as the Mongols pulled back from the region about 100 years later.

"Xinjiang is a paradise for an archeologist," Wang Binghua said. "First, it was the crossroads of history for 20 centuries and probably even longer. Second, the very dry climate has preserved so much for us. We talk about the lost cities, but it is good they are buried in the sand, for this actually preserves more of them for us to study."

"Centuries and centuries of history are buried out there in the sand," Wang Binghua said. "There are probably several dozen major lost cities, a number of kingdoms and answers to many, many questions about why we are the way we are today."

Court to decide who owns treasure

By Ron Dzvonkowski

LANSING, Michigan (AP) — The young hunter who stumbled on the money wants it all. So does the man who says he buried it. The state wants to hold it for the "true owner," while the township where it was discovered would be happy to settle for half.

At stake is a buried treasure of \$383,000, now grown to more than \$650,000 through state investment. The Michigan Supreme Court has been asked to settle the four-way fight.

The money was discovered in 1974 by Duane Willmore, whose whereabouts are being kept secret by his attorney.

Attorney John Ashton said Willmore wants to avoid harassment from every deadbeat who has heard about this.

Willmore was a 21-year-old truck driver when he took advantage of a day on strike to go squirrel hunting in Ocola township in Livingston County, about midway between Detroit and Lansing.

After haggling two squirrels, Willmore said he stepped on an odd arrangement of sticks near a forked tree and heard a "klunk." With a little kicking and digging, he unearthed a large aluminum suitcase closed

with a combination lock.

He logged the heavy case home and called the state police, hallowing "it held drug money or perhaps a ransom. A state trooper pried the case open to reveal bundles of bills wrapped by rubber bands.

At the suggestion of police, Willmore left town for two weeks while the site was kept under surveillance, without results.

When he returned, Willmore contacted Ashton, who — following the procedures laid down in the state lost goods and stray beasts act — posted a notice of the discovery on the door of the township hall and invited inquiries through the local weekly paper.

Eoter Thomas Powell, who four months earlier had bought the 20-hectare (50-acre tract) where Willmore hunted. In a deposition, Powell described the suitcase, its contents, combination and the spot where it was buried. But he repeatedly invoked his constitutional right against self-incrimination when asked how he got the money.

Livingston County Circuit Judge Paul Mahinske refused to allow use of the deposition at a subsequent civil trial over the division of the money, saying no good reason had been offered for Powell's absence from court

and lack of in-person testimony.

"If something's buried on your property, it's yours," argues Powell's lawyer, Michael McGivney. "Right of possession does not mean you have to say where it came from."

A circuit judge and the Michigan Court of Appeals have ruled that the money should be split between the finder and the township. That pleased the township, where officials say the windfall could be used to replace its mid-19th century meeting hall.

However, Powell, Willmore and the State of Michigan have all appealed to the state supreme court, each seeking to claim all of the money.

McGivney said Powell has since lost his land, because he could keep the money and could not make payments.

Ashton said Willmore is entitled to the cash under the old doctrine which gives buried treasure to the finder.

The state argues that the money was not in the ground long enough to be considered buried treasure. Assisted Attorney General George Weller contends the situation comes under laws requiring the state to "gather and protect" found or unclaimed property for seven years in case the owner is found.

Sophisticated scientific instruments enable archeology to enter space age

NEW YORK (N) — Archeology, the branch of history whose practitioners get dirt under their nails and callouses on their knees, has entered the space age. Where once the wisk broom and spade were the most sophisticated tools of the trade, thermoluminescence, carbon-14 dating, magnetic surveying and energy-dispersive x-ray fluorescence are turning the diggers' game into a branch of hard science.

Archeometry is the name being given to this marriage of archeology and the physical sciences, and its practitioners may be found in museums, laboratories and at traditional digs all over the world.

Archeometry is a branch of both physical sciences and archeology," says Garman Harbottle, one of the organizers of the twenty-first Symposium For Archeometry, recently held at Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, where Harbottle works as a chemist.

"To the archeologist, (Archeometry) is a handmaiden, a useful technique that can help him in the solution of his problem. It's really part and parcel of archeology. It's very much involved with archeological problems," he said, "but it's still physical science when you come right down to it."

"It's metered archeology, you might say," said Edward V. Sayer, who divides his working time between Brookhaven's Chemistry Department and the laboratory of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A Logical Relationship

It seems a bit odd at first, this marriage of convenience between archeologists unearthing Indian villages on the western plains, or pottery shards on Aegean islands, and chemists, physicists and metallurgists at a place like Brookhaven, with its atomic reactor energy studies.

But, as explained by Harbottle, the relationship seems quite logical. "We do a lot of neutron activation analysis, a form of chemical analysis, of ceramics," he said.

"An archeologist will dig up a pot in a particular location and he'll say, 'boy, this looks exactly like some stuff I saw a couple

of years ago about 200 miles away at another archeological site.' He goes back to his laboratory and compares the two pots and they look very much alike," the chemist-archeometrist continued.

Hard Data Now Obtainable

"By analysis we can give him a much clearer idea. We can generate some hard data that they really are alike, or conversely, that they're very different, that they came from different clay beds. Because the clay bed has its own signature, so to speak, its own fingerprint, its own pattern of trace elements — so much cobalt, so much nickel, and so on," said Harbottle.

The scientific methods of analysis are valuable in establishing an understanding of ancient patterns of trade, said Sayer, pointing out that apparently identical jars have been found in the Greek islands and in Marseilles, France.

"It became a matter of critical importance whether they were bringing the jugs from Marseilles to Greece, or Greece to Marseilles," said Sayer. "You wouldn't know in which direction they were going unless you studied the fabric of the amphora," or jug.

By making microscopic examinations of metal grains. It is now possible for archeologists to know whether a metal object was cast or hammered and what kind of heat treatment was used in producing it, Sayer explained. "As a rule, if it was cast, you have larger, well-formed grains. If the object was hammered, the hammering tends to break down the grains finer, and produces elongation, perhaps showing the direction of the hammering. And the material that's been worked is usually much harder than the material that's been cast."

One might be tempted to ask the obvious question: Who cares whether jugs went from France to Greece, or Greece to France 3,500 years ago? Isn't it enough to have attractive ancient jars to admire? Or why do we care whether a particular object was hammered or cast?

But what such a question really translates to says Harbottle, is "what is the value of history?" why bother finding out what general was responsible for a certain order in the civil war — it isn't going to matter now. What we're really talking about is the value of historical studies.

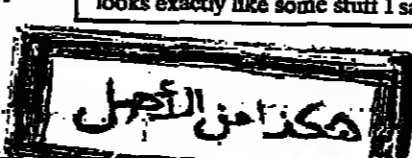
"Historical studies are valuable because the past is the only sample of man's life on earth you can look at dispassionately. You can't look (dispassionately) at what's happening today. Over the last two or three thousand years, surely the whole process of mankind has been paced by technological development, so I think these studies are valuable in showing the impact technology has on man's existence and the way in which man makes progress," he said.

Past Preserved For Future

Having such detailed, scientific understanding of the technology of the past is vitally important in preserving the past for the future, said the two archeometrists. To know how to preserve a particular object, or, for that matter, to know whether the object is worth preserving, one must know how it was produced.

"There's a beautiful case in point recently of what can go wrong with conservation," said Sayer. "They have many stained-glass windows in the cathedrals of France, and some of these are showing pitting and damage from the outside atmosphere. So they hit upon the idea of sealing them over with a layer of plastic, a polymer, an epoxy kind of thing, over them."

The plastic "sure will preserve the stained-glass window," said Sayer, "but it also alters the quality of the light going through, so it doesn't look like a stained-glass window any more; it alters the purpose for which the window was created. You have a very important question of optics, and the transmission of light through clear objects, and some how that got overlooked in this and they've probably ruined some stained-glass windows because you won't be able to get the resin off."

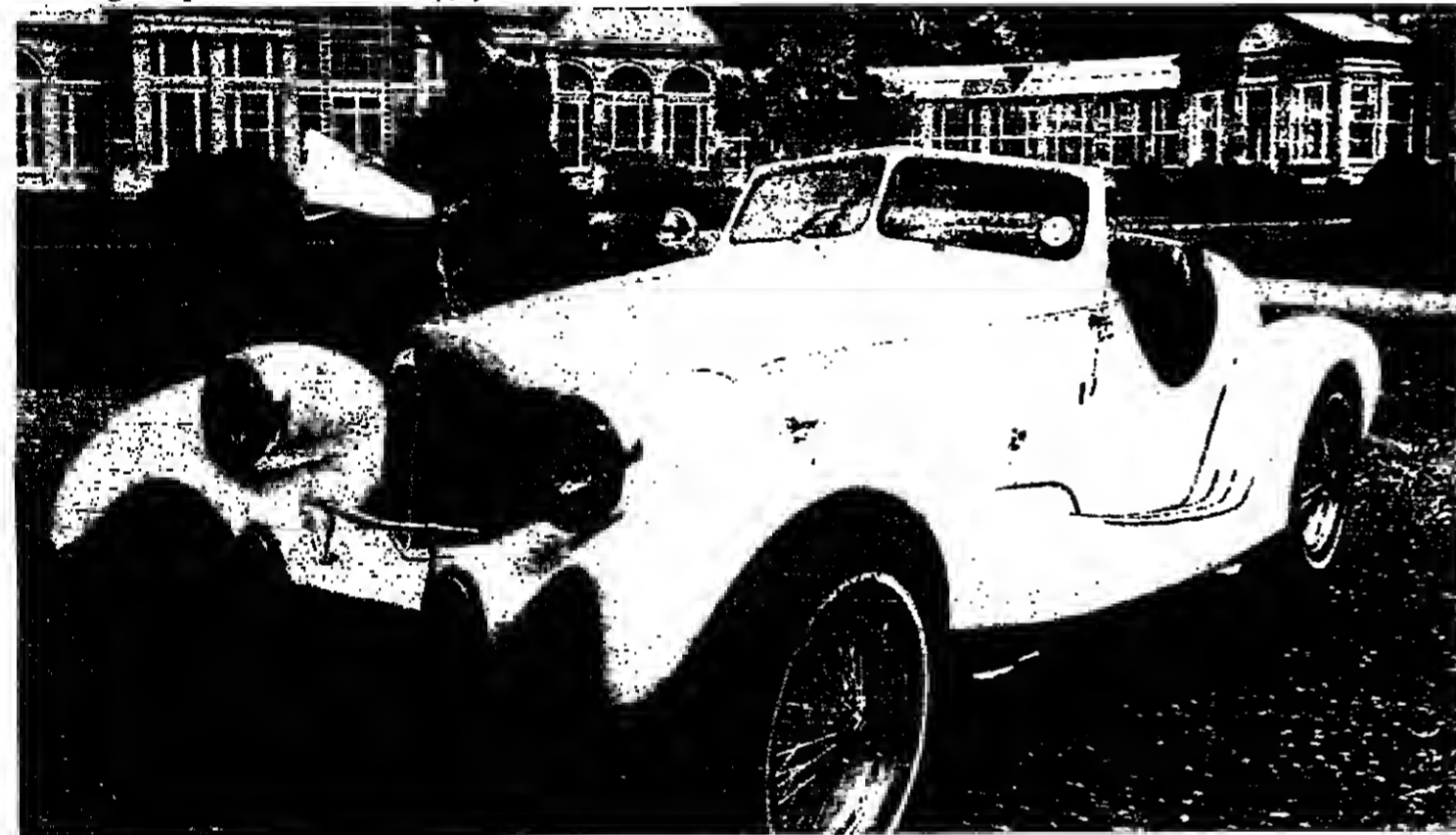




ALL SYSTEMS GO: A little sport launches her ball down the bowling alley in St. Petersburg, Florida. This young lady is the youngest bowling champion in her home town. (CP)



LOOKALIKE QUARTET: Movie star "lookalikes" gather at the Stars Hall of Fame wax museum in Orlando, Florida celebrate the birthday of famed pianist Liberace, who is 62 years old. Posing with the wax likeness of the pianist are, left to right, Fred Stewart (Oliver Hardy), John Vurst (Clark Gable), and Paul Lewis (Charlie Chaplin). (CP)



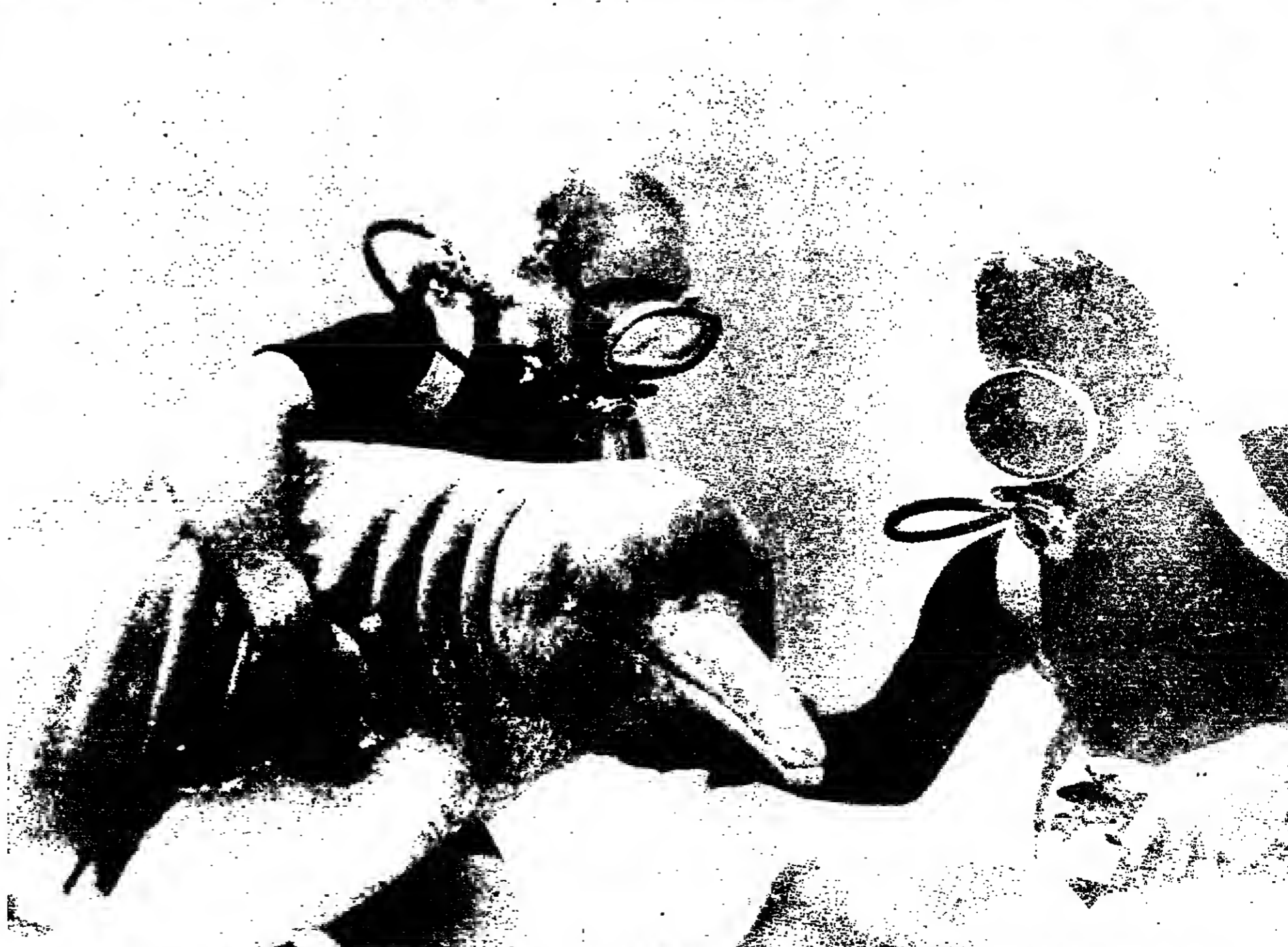
HYBRID CLASSIC: Modern mechanics are combined with the elegance of the 1930s in this "Madison Roadster" kit car introduced in Britain. The body shell accepts standard Volkswagen parts and can be built in 100 hours. (LPS)



HAZARD SIGN: This sign near St. Gallen, Switzerland warns that a hospital is 25 kilometers away. This type of warning sign appears all along Swiss highways. (CP)



ATTACK VICTIM: Alsatian guard dog attacks a professional victim at a dog-training school near Zurich, Switzerland. The protective clothing keeps the stout-hearted Swiss from being mauled. (CP)



Snozzle: This fresh water porpoise with a nose like a beak is being fed by divers at Marineland at Palos Verdes, California. "Snozzle" has been sick so keepers are taking extra care to nurse him back to health. (BP)

ANDY CAPP

WONDER IF I'LL LIKE MY NEW HAIR-DO...?

LADIES HAIR TYLIST

WITH BLOKES IN THIS DISTRICT, NOT BEING SARCASTIC IS PRAISE, INDEED!

BEETLE BAILEY

I'LL BE HOME LATE TONIGHT

WHERE WILL YOU BE?

WHERE WILL YOU BE??

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO THINK!

BLONDIE

BOSS, I MADE A \$2000 ERROR IN THE MERKLE CONTRACT

FIRST, I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU A RAISE AND A PROMOTION...

AND THEN I'M GOING TO FIRE YOU!

THAT WAY YOU'LL BE LOSING A BETTER JOB!

B.C.

HON'S BUSINESS?

NOT SO HOT.

WHAT ARE YOU SELLING?

FIREPROOF MATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE ITEMS

INDISPENSABLE ITEMS

HAGAR

HERE THEY COME, MEN!

REMEMBER! DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD!

I WISH HE WOULDN'T SAY THAT!

SMALL SOCIETY

OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM HERE...

IS THAT COMMON SENSE ISN'T COMMON

WIZARD

WE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING, SURE, ABOUT THE UNSANITARY LIVING CONDITIONS!

WHY DON'T THEY CLOSE THEIR DOORS AND WINDOWS TO KEEP THE FLIES OUT?

IT'S OKAY...THE SPIDERS EAT THEM

AREN'T YOU AFRAID THE SPIDERS WILL BITE YOU?

NOT AS LONG AS THE FLIES KEEP COMING

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE WHEN OPPOSING PRODUCERS DEEP LOB.

LET GOLF BOUNCE, RETURN DOWN MIDDLE -- OR ANOTHER LOB.

DENNIS the MENACE

BEIN' A BIG SHOT AROUND HERE IS EASY, JOEY... LONG AS THE STALE BREAD HOLDS OUT.

Contract Bridge ♦ B. Jay Becker

Test Your Dummy Play

1. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Spades and North leads a trump, South following suit. How would you play the hand?

♠ AKJ108542 ♣ A97
♥ 63 ♥ AKJ52
♦ — ♦ Q7
♣ AQ9 ♣ 653

2. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Clubs and North leads the king of hearts. How would you play the hand?

♠ K84 ♣ AQ9
♥ — ♥ Q10632
♦ — ♦ AQ5
♣ AQ76542 ♣ 103

1. This is one of those cases where you're sure to make the contract by playing your cards correctly. Win the trump lead in dummy, ruff a diamond, play a heart to dummy's king, and ruff the queen of diamonds. Then lead a heart to the ace and return a club from dummy.

If South follows low, finesse the nine. North probably wins with the ten or jack of clubs, but, whatever he returns, you are sure to make the slam. If North returns a club, or gives you a ruff and discard by leading a diamond, you easily score the rest of the tricks. Also, North cannot return a heart without establishing at least one of dummy's hearts

Note that after winning the diamond finesse at trick two, it is better to play a trump to your ace than to risk an immediate trump finesse. The purpose is to guard against the possibility that North may have been dealt the singleton king. With a slam at stake, the safety play of the ace gives you the maximum chance to make the contract.

Your Individual Horoscope

Francis Drake

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1981

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Be honest with yourself in romance. Avoid making hurtful remarks to children. Go ahead with new domestic plans. Late evening is pleasant.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Domestic problems may trouble you, but the way is clear for happiness in romance. Travel and weekend jaunts should be fun.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Launch new work projects, but be tactful with co-workers. Financial prospects improve now. Enjoy do-it-yourself activities.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Now's the time to relax. Enjoy a fun-filled weekend, with romance and happy times as part of your agenda. Avoid a tendency to extravagance.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
Be considerate of family members. Curb careless remarks. Catch up on neglected work. Shopping trips should lead to bargains.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Some back-biting could occur now. Travel with friends should be fun. Late evening brings romantic introductions and happy times.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Initiative brings financial gains. Act on new projects now. Avoid petty disputes with friends about money. Evening hours accent privacy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
Career matters require further thought. Avoid hasty decisions. Travel and friendship are happily accented. Romance after dark.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Minor delays prove aggravating. Don't try to escape duties. Finish incomplete tasks for peace of mind. Business is mixed with pleasure.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Social life picks up now. Travel brings romance. Minor problems could occur with friends about money. Soft-pedal credit-card spending.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Morning hours bring career progress. Job-hunters meet with opportunity. Go after what you want. Partners require consideration.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
The pursuit of pleasure motivates you now, but be careful not to overdo. Watch health and diet, but do enjoy pleasant companionship.

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Beetle
2 Plowed ground
3 Worked underground
4 Sheriff
5 Cavalry call
6 Apollo's mother
7 "My Name Is —"
8 Inexpensive
11 Dan's tribesman
14 Hawaiian goose
16 Tree trunk

DOWN

1 Billiard shot
2 Plowed ground
3 Worked underground
4 Sheriff
5 Cavalry call
6 Apollo's mother
7 "My Name Is —"
8 Inexpensive
11 Dan's tribesman
14 Hawaiian goose
16 Tree trunk

18 Nap
19 Probe
20 Heraldic wreath
21 Thingamajig
22 One up in the air
23 River (Scott.)
24 Applause
25 "but few are —"
26 " —" Felin
27 Chalice veil

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE
B LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

EU CXBN XR LBPQAK LRWN
BPLKU UJXWK EPXFP EU PMJU
LHAKUWJUK UZCUAXURFUI
— ALHKUMW

Yesterday's Cryptquote: **BORROWED THOUGHTS, LIKE BORROWED MONEY, ONLY SHOW THE POVERTY OF THE BORROWER** — MARGUERITE GARDNER

Arab News Calendar

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
4:00 Qa'tan 4.25 Today's Programs 5:00 Big Blue Marble 5:30 Animal World 6:00 Here We Go Again 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:35 Students' Center 9:30 English News 10:00 Local Program 10:35 Weekly Arabic Series	4:00 Qa'tan 4.25 Today's Programs 5:00 Big Blue Marble 5:30 Animal World 6:00 Here We Go Again 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:30 SWAT 9:30 English News 9:50 Mr. Deeds Goes To Town 10:30 Big Valley	4:00 Qa'tan 4.25 Today's Programs 5:00 Big Blue Marble 5:30 Animal World 6:00 Here We Go Again 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:30 SWAT 9:30 English News 9:50 Mr. Deeds Goes To Town 10:30 Big Valley	4:00 Qa'tan 4.25 Today's Programs 5:00 Big Blue Marble 5:30 Animal World 6:00 Here We Go Again 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:30 SWAT 9:30 English News 9:50 Mr. Deeds Goes To Town 10:30 Big Valley	4:00 Qa'tan 4.25 Today's Programs 5:00 Big Blue Marble 5:30 Animal World 6:00 Here We Go Again 7:00 Daily Arabic Series 8:00 Arabic News 8:30 SWAT 9:30 English News 9:50 Mr. Deeds Goes To Town 10:30 Big Valley

مركز الأبحاث

Arctic dubbed last frontier of oil hunt

Discoveries boost hopes

TUKTOYAKTUK, Canada, Aug. 6 (R) — Canadians drilling for oil and natural gas in the Arctic, which one oil man calls the last frontier of the hunt for energy resources, are hoping production can start in five or six years.

Significant discoveries of oil have been made over the past decade in the Beaufort Sea in the western Arctic and of natural gas in the Arctic Islands just below the North Pole.

The tempo is continuing this year, encouraged by generous government grants and incentives to Canadian-owned companies exploring the Arctic, and offshore drilling is forging ahead from ships and rigs on artificial islands.

Through none of the companies has announced a decision to go ahead with production, all are working tentatively toward starting output from 1986 or 1987, executives say.

lent that it is going to go ahead," said Dome's northern business manager, Noel Brown, at this headquarters for Beaufort drilling near the Mackenzie River delta in the northwest territories.

Another big prospector, Esso Resources, found oil in its Isunguk well in the Beaufort last year and Esso spokesman Gerry Kruk in Calgary says an announcement on its extent, following further tests this year, can be expected this week. Dome, Esso and Gulf Oil, the three companies involved in northern oil drilling, reckon production will be technically feasible from 1987 on the basis of present knowledge, Kruk says.

Total production by the end of this decade might approach 300,000 to 400,000 barrels a day, rising to one million barrels a day by the end of the century, he said. Oil executives here say the estimate is recoverable reserves of the Beaufort, at a rate of 25 percent recovery based on known technology, total 36 billion barrels — equivalent to the North Sea.

But the companies stress that production plans are tentative and depend on successfully unravelling a complex web of factors. These include high exploration and production costs in a hostile climate, government pricing policies and problems of transporting Arctic oil and natural gas to markets in southern Canada — or to Europe and Japan, the same distance away.

They must also take into account the need to exploit reserves with minimum disruption to the lives of native Eskimos and the fragile Arctic environment. The next step is expected in October when the oil companies are due to produce a joint report for the government on the environmental impact of their work.

Public hearings will follow next year and oil executives are hoping to have environmental approval early in 1983 — clearing the way for work to start on production plans. For the oil men, a key factor

is getting world oil prices for Arctic oil guaranteed by the government, which cushions Canadian firms from world price rises by subsidies and keeps domestic crude prices low.

The current Canadian crude price is less than half world levels. The government's national energy program includes raising prices to a maximum of 85 percent of world levels in the next few years. But the issue could be affected by current energy negotiations between Ottawa and the main producing province, Alberta.

"There's no way you'll get out of these frontier areas without paying world prices," according to Lin Isav Franklin, vice-president for operations of Panarctic oils, the biggest driller for natural gas in the Arctic Islands.

Talking at the Panarctic base at Repa point on Melville Island, he said marketable gas reserves in the Arctic Islands were estimated

at 16 trillion cubic feet but reserves that buy the groceries "Panarctic's next step is to implement the 'Arctic pilot project,' under which natural gas will be liquefied and shipped to southern Canadian ports in the world's first ice-breaking tankers.

Under the \$1.8 billion (US \$1.5 billion) project, due to start deliveries in 1986, 6.4 million cubic meters (225 million cubic feet) of gas will be moved daily by pipeline from a Panarctic field on Melville to a liquefaction plant on the island's south coast. The ultimate customer is Teneco of Houston, Texas, which is due to receive a licence to supply from the Alberta gas field from 1983. But officials of Petro-Canada, the state-owned oil firm which is managing the project, say French, West German and Italian companies are also interested in buying Arctic gas.

The two Arctic pilot project tankers are being designed as the most powerful commercial vessels in the world, capable of navigating through ice seven feet (2.13

metres) deep for oil shipments from the Arctic, even more powerful ice-breaking tankers are contemplated. Oil men are also working on prospects for submersible tankers as an alternative to ice-breaking tankers to take Arctic oil to the world's main ports.

Oil men in the Arctic see their work as the ultimate challenge in the business. "We look on it as the last frontier," says Arnie Lueroix, an Esso Resources official. One attraction in frontier exploration is the prospect of a big breakthrough or a pot of gold around the next corner, according to Panarctic's Franklin.

But the costs are high — tens of millions of dollars for an exploration well. An 11 takes five to 10 years to develop a project, which is why oil men want the Ottawa-Alberta talks end in 1981 to facilitate production decisions. Arctic oil men reckon apart from northern southerners' long-standing their problems, such as polar bears.

The companies hire gun-toting Eskimo guards to scare the animals away from rigs and camps, but not to kill the bears. "Esso's name is on the pups and if you got it associated with shooting a bear, 1,000 people would turn in their credit cards the next day," says an Esso official.

U.S.-Russia grain pact extended for one year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to extend their grain agreement until Sept. 30, 1982. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock announced Wednesday.

The agreement calls for the Soviet Union to buy at least 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn (maize) — about 230 million bushels — in roughly equal proportions every year. The Soviets can buy as much as 8 million tons — about 270 million bushels, without further consultations.

Additional shipments were suspended by former President Jimmy Carter when Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. They were reinstated by President Ronald Reagan, under heavy pressure from American farmers. The agreement was due to expire on Sept. 30 this year.

In a brief announcement, Brock said the agreement would remain intact, except for the year's extension. He added that the Soviet and American negotiators, who have been meeting in Vienna, had agreed to begin detailed and in-depth examinations for a new long-term agreement. Far from economists have predicted that the Soviets will have an increasing need for grain in the 1980s, an indication that the United States is the obvious place for the nation to get it because of its huge potential for production.

Although the Soviets trade up from Argentina, Western Europe and other sources such of the tonnage they were unable to get from the United States during the partial embargo, their total imports were reduced to 50 percent.

Brock, told reporters in Vienna that the pact's conditions were exactly the same as those of a five-year agreement due to expire Sept. 30.

His counterpart, Soviet Deputy Foreign

Trade Minister Boris Gorbachev, declined to comment on the extension of an overall delivery guarantee that Moscow was believed to be seeking to protect it against any future grain embargoes.

He also declined to estimate Soviet grain import needs for this year. A heat wave in the Soviet Union this summer is expected to lead to a disappointing harvest.

"The agreement was extended precisely as it has been, the only thing that was changed was the date," Brock said after the final meeting of the three days of talks in Vienna.

He said the two sides would meet again in late September or early October for consultations still set under the current agreement. Discussions on a new long-term pact to follow the one-year extension could start before the end of this year.

Brock said he hopes the agreement would help strengthen U.S.-Soviet relations. But he did not want it to be interpreted as a sign of a more conciliatory position toward Moscow by the Reagan administration. "I would not read signs or tea leaves into a grain agreement," he said. "I think we both achieved what we wanted to achieve."

Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the agreement and said: "I hope we will soon have all sorts of agreements with the United States."

The three days of talks were set to end Wednesday afternoon, but both sides broke for final consultations with their government officials before announcing the agreement, U.S. officials said.

The pact contained neither an overall delivery guarantee clause, which the Soviets were believed to be seeking to protect the nation's future grain embargoes, nor the highest minimum purchase levels many U.S. farmers would have liked to assure their share of the Soviet market.

Mexico revises oil prices

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6 (R) — Mexico's state oil monopoly Pemex has said it has set the price of its light-heavy crude exports at \$31.25 per barrel, while curbing the mixture.

It said that from the start of this month its 50-50, light-heavy crude mixture has been raised to \$31.25 per barrel, excluding shipping costs from Mexican ports from \$30.00 per barrel previously for a 40-60, light-heavy mixture.

Kuwait floats \$100m bond

KUWAIT, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Kuwait International Investment Company (KIIC) is co-managing with Nomura International and Yamashi International (Europe) a \$100 million bond issue in favor of Kawasaki Steel Corporation, a KIIC press release said Thursday.

Kawasaki is Japan's leading iron and steel corporation and ranks among the ten largest concerns of its kind in the world, the release said. The Kuwaiti company said it was also co-managing with Nomura International in an issue of eight million shares and European depositary receipts for Okoma Machinery Works Limited.

The borrower is a pioneering Japanese heavy industries company, KIIC said. The issue is also to be registered at the Luxembourg stock exchange, it added.

Last June, Mexico slashed the price of its 40-60 export mixture by \$4 to \$31.60 per barrel because of a world oil glut. However, a month later it said it would negotiate a \$2 price increase for the 40-60 mixture from its clients to offset earlier losses.

But because of customer resistance and a drastic drop in demand for Mexican oil, Pemex never officially announced if the proposed \$2 increase was actually implemented.

Under the new pricing structure light Arabian crude has been set at \$34 per barrel, excluding shipment charges and Maya crude at \$28.50 per barrel.

A Pemex spokesman said Wednesday purchases of light and heavy crude would be allowed separately on condition a buyer committed himself to purchasing similar amounts of both. Previously Pemex did not sell its light and heavy crudes separately although it fixed benchmark prices for them.

Under the new price arrangements the CIF cost (which includes insurance and freight charges) for Arabian crude has been fixed at \$34.50 per barrel for North American ports, \$36 for European ports and \$36.50 for Japanese ports. For Maya crude it is \$29 per barrel for the United States, \$30 for Europe and \$31 for Japan.

A spokesman said the difference in CIF costs was due to delivery distances and a preference for U.S. buyers. At the height of the oil glut crisis Mexico was reported to have lost customers for almost half of its daily crude exports of 1.5 million barrels.



ANSWER TO SCAFFOLDING: Seen here at work on a London building are three "aluminum" a new concept in building industry that is claimed to be cheaper to erect and faster to use than conventional scaffolding. Aluminum is a rack and pinion driven climbing work platform. Steel lattice masts are erected and fixed to the building at 7.5 meter intervals and a platform, with its own electrically-powered drive unit, climbs up the mast. The system allows for rapid changes from one level to another with no inconvenience to the building's occupants.

Biggest merger ever

Du Pont takes over Conoco

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AFP) — The Du Pont chemicals combine has taken control of the Conoco Oil Company, the ninth-biggest U.S. oil company, in what is the biggest merger in history following a spectacular battle with the Mobil oil firm and the Canadian group Seagram.

Du Pont, the biggest American chemical firm, paid about \$7.5 billion for Conoco to get control of the firm's oil and coal reserves, after seven weeks of competition with the other two would-be buyers.

"We are delighted with this result," Du Pont Chairman Edward Jefferson said Wednesday. "Conoco is a first-rate company with a record of outstanding accomplishment. We've got more than 51 percent of the Conoco shares. I guess that constitutes a victory."

Mobil, which had raised its bid to \$8.8 billion in a last-minute effort to win Conoco, announced arrangements Wednesday to facilitate transfer of the shares it had been offered to Du Pont or Seagram. The Canadian group had begun buying Conoco shares under the terms of its takeover bid, and will be an important shareholder in the new firm.

Despite its higher offer, Mobil was beaten because it was never able to do away with the shadow of potential anti-trust action against a combination of two major American oil firms. Federal authorities never formally opposed a Mobil-Conoco combination, but by approving the Du Pont bid, they gave the chemical outfit a big advantage.

To get this green light, Du Pont pledged to

buy for at least \$275 million from its competitor Monsanto the holding the latter has together with Conoco in a refining complex.

The outcome of the battle over Conoco confirms the new orientation of the U.S. government in anti-trust matters where it is now more favorable to vertical concentrations than it was during previous administrations. With Conoco, Du Pont now becomes an integrated conglomerate active in fields ranging from crude oil to pharmaceuticals. The new firm has two billion barrels of oil reserves and 198 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Through Conoco's subsidiary Consoil late last year, the second-biggest U.S. coal company, it also has 14 billion tons of coal reserves.

The Du Pont management has not revealed its intentions following the merger. Financial observers believe that the transaction has created indebtedness of several billion dollars for Du Pont, and that settling this debt could lead Du Pont to dispose of certain Conoco assets — especially the coal subsidiary. In that case, Seagram, which should be able to acquire about 18 percent of Conoco thanks to its takeover bid, would be in a strong position in the new firm, the observers add.

Du Pont's acquisition of Conoco is the most spectacular in a series of mergers that has been going on in the United States since the first of the year. At \$7.5 billion for the successful bid, it dwarfs the previous record price for a merger: \$3.6 billion that it cost Shell Oil in 1979 to acquire British Petroleum.

Pentagon 'waivers' cost U.S. \$800m

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department is failing to recover millions of dollars in research and development costs on U.S. weapons sold to other countries, the House of Representatives government operations committee said in a report issued Wednesday.

Under legislation adopted five years ago, the Pentagon is supposed to bill foreign governments for a share of research, development and certain production costs on American-made arms sold abroad when those costs exceed \$5 million.

However, the house report said reviews by the general accounting office and other agencies had found that the Defense Department's determining and collection of such costs are inadequate.

"Appropriate costs were either not computed, not computed correctly, or computed but not billed," it said.

"What this amounts to is that the Defense Department is subsidizing foreign governments under the military sales program," said committee chairman Jack Brooks, Democrat-Texas, in a statement released with the report.

The committee report noted that existing law permits the Pentagon to waive charging research and development costs if the weapons sale will "significantly advance" U.S. interests in standardization of NATO's fighting arsenal. These waivers have amounted to more than \$800 million since 1976.

However, it criticized the department's defense security assistance agency for routinely granting such waivers without detailed written criteria or other safeguards. Overall, the report contended that "accounting and financial management problems plaguing the foreign military sales program remain largely unresolved."

Financial Roundup

Riyal rates score over dollar

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Aug. 6 — In one of the most amazing and active trading days Thursday, local rial deposit rates for fixed deposits and by passed dollar deposit rates for the first time in more than six months. One-month JIBOR rial deposit rates opened at 19 — 19 1/2 percent — slightly higher than equivalent tenor dollar deposits which were quoted at 19 3/16 — 19 5/16 percent in London.

However, by late afternoon trading, one-month rial deposit rates had reached 20 1/2 — 21 percent levels in what was described as an extremely "fast morning and tense rial market." Short and long-dated rial deposits also firmed. The major factor continued to be the dollar holding its ground on the European exchanges and to the fact that whilst interest differentials have been whittled away in favor of the rial, yet it is still quite profitable to deal on the exchanges given the fact that rial parity level has not moved against the dollar, while other currencies have been "devalued."

Despite Central Bank interventions in Europe, the dollar held its ground against most currencies and in fact regained some lost ground against some. The sterling opened at roughly Wednesday's levels in London Thursday and that currency was quoted at 1,8060 — 70 levels after closings at comparable quotes in New York the night before. Once again, the British government is being subjected to financial pressures to raise the British MLR — minimum lending rate — to make sterling

more attractive for overseas investors and the markets have been noting that shorter-term British interest rates have been edging up to 13 1/2 percent levels despite the MLR being at 12 percent. In other currency news, the German mark slipped to 2.5110 from 2.5180 levels despite the past few days' Bundesbank support. Once again, the German government is likely to adopt a policy of "wait and see" on the dollar, hoping that it will soon reach its peak and investors move once again into what they perceive to be the undervalued mark. The Japanese yen also remained sluggish at 240.00 levels, but heavy yen buying by importers improved the rate to 239.20 at one stage. The French franc continued to hover at the 6.00 level with traders quoting it at 5.9920 — 6.05 throughout Thursday. As for the Swiss franc — it was also relatively weak at 2.1830 levels.

In the local markets, the focus of all attention was the dramatic rises in rial interest rates. Most tenors were affected and dealers said that it was one of the most active days the market has seen for a long time with rates "jumping all over the place." Short-term rial deposit rates were most affected, taking week and two-week funds to 22 percent and medium-term rates such as three-month deposits to 19 — 19 1/2 percent.

One-year deposits now stand at 16 1/4 — 17 1/4 percent for inter-bank dealings. On the exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates were made in the range of 3.4120 — 40 for most of the day, but there were also takers at 50 from Bahrain, according to some Jeddah bankers.

U.S. opposes sea law draft

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (R) — The United States has listed several objections to draft rules on deep sea mining as a marathon United Nations conference met to tie up the world's first all-embracing law of the sea.

Delegates at the 150-nation talks, now in their eighth full year, said in private they would try to accommodate the American objections without letting them dominate the month-long session which began this week.

Ambassador James Malone, president Reagan's special representative, told a full session that the U.S. objected to a section of the draft sea law convention dealing with seabed minerals outside national control.

But he denied that the sweeping review of the draft pact ordered by President Reagan soon after he took office in January was the result of pressure by some mining companies. "The questions and doubts that have emerged during this review relate to issues of principle," Malone said. U.S. sources said the administration was determined not to pay the largest contribution to an international seabed authority without having firm guarantees on access to the raw materials it would control.

Malone indicated that the U.S. viewed the suggested balance of power in the authority's proposed assembly and council as "somewhat skewed." The Americans also doubted whether the pact would adequately protect the interests of the U.S. which was not only a major consumer of raw materials, but had played perhaps the largest role in developing deep seabed mining technology. The U.S. envoy said there was at present no assurance that a qualified mining company would receive a permit to dredge the mineral-rich nodules which lie on the sea floor beyond continental shelves.

Washington was also unhappy at a tilt in favor of the seabed authority's own mining arm, to the detriment of private entrepreneurs, and had reservations about compulsory transfer of technology and regulatory burdens to be imposed by the convention.

World Bank talks to be held Sept. 29

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — The joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank will be held here from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

Announcing this Thursday, the IMF said the annual meetings will be preceded by meetings of the IMF inter-nation committee Sept. 26-27.

The American delegate to the United Nations conference on the law of the sea declared today that the U.S. would not adhere to the international convention drafted by the conference in its present form because of objections to its dispositions concerning the exploitation of ocean beds.

The draft was worked out in protracted negotiations between the 154 countries in the conference over the past eight years. It had been approved by America's Jimmy Carter administration in 1980 and expectations were for its adoption some time this year.

This seemed suddenly in doubt again Wednesday, however, after Malone stated Washington's objections.

The draft, in essence, comes out for "an international authority" to be set up that would control all exploration and exploitation of the fabulous undersea mineral resources, the actual mining to be undertaken by "enterprises" under contract with that authority that could indifferently be state agencies or private companies.

All proceeds under the draft would be considered the joint property of humanity and shared out between all nations, developed and developing, whether bordering on the sea or not.

London stock market

LONDON, Aug. 6 (R) — Equities close narrowly higher although off morning highs prompted by new line buying, while government bonds gave earlier gains as sterling weakened to below 1.80 to the dollar, lenders said. At 15:01 hours, the forward 12-month rate was up 3/16.

Barclays closed 1 1/16 higher at 44 1/2 after half year results having touched 45 1/2. Other clearing banks also gave firmer. Gold shares were up to 300 cents higher during the morning session and held steady despite the lower afternoon gold fix of \$393.25. Anf Canadians were higher in low volume.

Fresh U.S. buying interest in mineral resources caused a stock shortage, resulting in a 92p rise to 655p, while higher mining financials charter costs and RTZ rose 13p and 7p respectively. Labrock group fell a net 8p following a £25.5 million issue proposal accompanying half year results.

Hoover ordinary closed 10p lower at 120p following half year results, while the 'A' share was down a net 2p at 107p. Oxford group added a net 5p at 165p after touching 170p following an increased order from gallaher.

Leading industrial showed mixed movement, with ICI down 2p at 27p, while Vickers and GEC were up 3p and 5p respectively.

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As food talks begin

Poles announce strike alerts

WARSAW, Aug. 6 (R) — The Polish government held talks with leaders of the Solidarity trade union Thursday on the rising tide of protest against food shortages and general grievances. Brief strikes were staged in at least two provinces and the union's branch in Silesia threatened to close the region's coal mines and industry and press for a national general strike.

The Silesian headquarters of Solidarity said it had placed its 1.5 million members on strike alert and would call a four-hour strike all but essential services Friday if the Warsaw talks were not satisfactory. In other regions, workers announced similar strike alerts, strike plans and protest rallies.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said he wanted some concrete replies from the government on the union's list of demands which range from worker self-management to union control over the production and distribution of food. The official media meanwhile expressed alarm at the mounting wave of unrest and the army newspaper *Zolnier Wolnosci* reminded Poles that all possible means would be used to defend communism.

The strikes hit Kielce and Starachowice, south of the capital, where work was halted for two hours. Solidarity announced strike alerts in Opole and Poznan and preparations began in Krakow for a food protest Friday. Solidarity also said shipyard workers in Gdansk, where the union was born nearly one year ago, had assessed government action to cope with the crisis as insufficient and warned of tough protests.

The threatened strike in Silesia was scheduled to begin at six in the morning, the time miners check in for the first shift. Union spokesmen said the miners would stay at the picket until the end of the strike. Health services, railways, food and agricultural plants would not be affected.

The Silesian branch of Solidarity said it fully supported the seven key demands of the union's leadership which were presented to the government at preliminary talks Monday. "All seven points are of the greatest importance," Walesa said before the talks. "I hope that everything will be settled."

A spokesman for Solidarity in the Silesian capital Katowice said between 800,000 and 900,000 workers would take part in Friday's threatened strike. He said if the talks in Warsaw were unsuccessful and if the union's national leaders failed to set a date for a strike, Silesia would go ahead with its own indefinite walkout.

The Interpress news agency said Thursday that the decision to call a meeting of the Communist Party's central committee on Saturday stemmed from the increase in social tension. "Nobody denies that living conditions for Poles are very difficult nowadays. But these difficulties cannot be solved by fanning up hysteria," the agency said.

It said the newly elected central committee would have to take a stand on the tense political situation. The army daily said there was

Crash blamed on Sanjay's inexperience

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (AP) — Inexperience and confusion by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay, and his co-pilot caused their deaths in the plane crash of June 23, 1980, an official inquiry said.

The year-old probe's results were announced in a brief official statement issued by the Civil Aviation Department. It ended speculation about who was piloting the stunt plane, saying that Sanjay, then 33, was flying it.

"The probable cause of the accident was entry of the aircraft into an unintentional spin," said H.B. Singh, a deputy director in the Civil Aviation Department, who conducted the inquiry. A government official said the full report would be released to the press next week but could not say why it was being delayed.

"The delay in recognition of the spin and initiation of recovery resulted in excessive loss of height due to which full recovery could not be effected," the report said. Sanjay's co-pilot, Subhash Saxena, also was killed in the accident that destroyed the U.S.-built Pitts SA-2 biplane as it plunged into a grove of trees near Sanjay's office.

no longer any doubt that Poland was in the grip of a power struggle adding that there are sufficient grounds for believing that irresponsible elements dangerous for the country's independence had got the upper hand in Solidarity.

Meanwhile, trucks containing meat for Poland started moving out of Brittany, north west France, Thursday, with a minimum of 1,200 tons to be delivered by next week, it was announced in Paris.

A total of 5,000 tons is to be delivered to the meat-starved country this month and 11,000 tons by the end of September under a plan for food aid to Poland announced Wednesday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

The meat, mostly beef and veal, had already been in refrigerated stores after being taken off the French market to maintain prices.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass accused Solidarity of straining Poland's already weakened economy and tense political situation. Without referring directly to the wave of protests against Poland's food shortage situation, Tass said the union would not renounce "either demonstrations or strikes."

Solidarity "does not want to stop methods that can only end up weakening the country's economy and increasing political tension", the agency said. It cited an appeal by the Polish Communist Party asking "Communists to oppose the strikes and demonstrations."

Tass also cited a statement by the organ of the Polish Communist Party, *Tribuna Ludu*, that "the army will henceforth participate in this struggle at the side of the militia."

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (R) — Generals jostled for power in Bolivia Thursday, and a member of the ruling junta who helped topple President Luis Garcia Meza told rebel forces who mounted the uprising to lay down their arms. But the two generals, one of them a former president, who led the revolt said the junta must negotiate with them and added they would not end their rebellion until their demands had been met.

The leaders of the revolt, ex-President Alberto Natusch Busch and former Army Chief of Staff Lucio Anez Rivero, said from their stronghold in Santa Cruz, 500 kms

southeast of here, that the three-man military junta must negotiate Bolivia's political future with them.

But in a televised broadcast Wednesday night Air Force Commander Waldo Bernal, the senior member of the junta, called on the rebels to lay down their arms. He warned that if the call went unheeded the armed forces would take action, but did not elaborate.

The Santa Cruz-based rebels insisted Wednesday that the country's new leader must be elected by representatives of the armed forces. Gen. Natusch, who Bolivia for 16 days in November 1979 before being forced to resign by popular demand, told reporters that the rebellion enjoyed the support of 60 percent of all army units in the country.

His partner, Gen. Anez, who was sent into exile for his participation in an abortive coup attempt against Garcia Meza last June, denied press reports that differences had arisen between the coup leaders.

Gen. Garcia Meza who toppled the constitutional caretaker government of Lidia Gueller July 17, 1980, remained in the presidential residence here Thursday and has been advised not to leave the country, military sources said. His administration came under frequent accusations of being connected with Bolivia's booming cocaine trade.

The capital remained quiet early Thursday with most people showing indifference to the so-far bloodless coup, the 19th in Bolivia's 156 years of independence.

Whoever emerges the winner in the current Bolivian power struggle will inherit a stagnant economy lurching under the weight of \$2.2 billion of foreign debt. Air Force Commander Ealdo Bernal, accepting the resignation of Garcia Meza Tuesday, acknowledged the gravity of the economic situation and said it would be the new government's top priority.

While the Bolivian political situation remains, in the words of the U.S. State Department, "fluid, evolving and unclear," the country's economic woes are well-documented. Tin is Bolivia's main foreign exchange earner but output has fallen sharply while tin prices, despite a surge in the last six weeks, are lower than in March last year because of slack demand caused by economic recession.

Negotiations demanded

Bolivia generals reject junta plea for surrender

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The leaders of the revolt, ex-President Alberto Natusch Busch and former Army Chief of Staff Lucio Anez Rivero, said from their stronghold in Santa Cruz, 500 kms

southeast of here, that the three-man military junta must negotiate Bolivia's political future with them.

But in a televised broadcast Wednesday night Air Force Commander Waldo Bernal, the senior member of the junta, called on the rebels to lay down their arms. He warned that if the call went unheeded the armed forces would take action, but did not elaborate.

The Santa Cruz-based rebels insisted Wednesday that the country's new leader must be elected by representatives of the armed forces. Gen. Natusch, who Bolivia for 16 days in November 1979 before being forced to resign by popular demand, told reporters that the rebellion enjoyed the support of 60 percent of all army units in the country.

His partner, Gen. Anez, who was sent into exile for his participation in an abortive coup attempt against Garcia Meza last June, denied press reports that differences had arisen between the coup leaders.

Gen. Garcia Meza who toppled the constitutional caretaker government of Lidia Gueller July 17, 1980, remained in the presidential residence here Thursday and has been advised not to leave the country, military sources said. His administration came under frequent accusations of being connected with Bolivia's booming cocaine trade.

The capital remained quiet early Thursday with most people showing indifference to the so-far bloodless coup, the 19th in Bolivia's 156 years of independence.

Whoever emerges the winner in the current Bolivian power struggle will inherit a stagnant economy lurching under the weight of \$2.2 billion of foreign debt. Air Force Commander Ealdo Bernal, accepting the resignation of Garcia Meza Tuesday, acknowledged the gravity of the economic situation and said it would be the new government's top priority.

While the Bolivian political situation remains, in the words of the U.S. State Department, "fluid, evolving and unclear," the country's economic woes are well-documented. Tin is Bolivia's main foreign exchange earner but output has fallen sharply while tin prices, despite a surge in the last six weeks, are lower than in March last year because of slack demand caused by economic recession.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khaeen

He said he has to be careful what he says, as he knows how pro-feminist my column is. But there are things one has to mention. No getting away from it. He could be very much mistaken and all that but do women, or don't they, word for word, talk more than men? No offense meant of course, spirit of scientific investigation merely.

I asked him to expand, and he said that in his own case — and he is, although he says it himself, of some education — he usually finds it difficult to open and keep up a conversation with people at social gatherings. All he can come up with are such things as the eternal problem of the Middle East of disarmament in Europe. Such conversations, he said, tend to be short and boring.

"But in the ladies' case," he started saying...but here I felt called upon to cut him short. "Women talk better," I said, "because they're more innately secure, more integrated. Thus a certain spirit suffuses everything they say, rendering it meaningful, to them at least, while lesser morals, like your good self and I, hear nothing in it but trivia..."

"Look here," he said angrily, "don't speak like the philosopher with me. I tell you they can't stop once they get started..." "Tut, tut," I said. "And where's that spirit of scientific investigation? Clearly, I thought, the man is biased. But he said that he'd made careful observation of what they say. He said he made a list of topics. "Let your spirit try to suffuse that", he sneered.

For, he said, they talk of such things as new types of toothpaste for the kids and "did you see that fly up there on the ceiling" and "how to lose weight and how to keep weight down once you lose it" and "whether you'd had a good day" and the failings of husbands in general and so on and so forth...How do you expect me to be able to take part in conversations like that!"

"Easy," I said. "You can say you've got a splitting headache and how come she doesn't have one and whether she still loves you and how can she understand men and wasn't Mrs. Thatcher's dress divine at Ottawa..."

"Thanks very much," he said. "I'll stick to the Middle East and European disarmament..."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awasat



PEACE MARCH: A forest of backpacks is being assembled in an orderly way on the lawn of Le Bourget airfield, in the northern Paris suburb, where an estimated 3,000 peace marchers decided to settle Wednesday night. The peace marchers are demanding world disarmament and the denuclearization of Europe.

Hiroshima remembers A-bomb victims

Palme greets peace marchers in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Former Swedish Social Democratic Prime Minister Olof Palme Thursday greeted 3,000 peace marchers as they entered the French capital after a six-week 1,200 km walk from Copenhagen on Thursday's anniversary of the Hiroshima A-bomb on Aug. 9, 1945.

They support world disarmament and the denuclearization of Europe, Palme, who is chairman of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (ICDSI), told them: "I have come to back your 'match for peace', which is supported by so many Swedes."

Palme met President Francois Mitterand Wednesday and Thursday. He had breakfast with Premier Pierre Mauroy, an old friend in the Socialist Internationale, an old friend of marchers are Scandinavians, but they include several hundred Muslims.

In Hiroshima, more than 40,000 persons gathered at the peace memorial park Thursday to pray for the estimated 140,000 victims of the U.S. atomic bomb that flattened this city.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki attended the ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the bombing and promised to work to reduce the threat of nuclear war and to open the path toward everlasting peace," said Suzuki, the first Japanese national leader to participate in the annual ceremony in five years.

Japan, as the only nation to suffer an atomic bomb attack, is "deeply engaged by nuclear war" and will push forward with efforts to eliminate atomic weapons, Suzuki said. Japan's anti-nuclear policies prohibit the possession, production or introduction of nuclear weapons.

The 35-minute ceremony also featured a call for world disarmament by Mayor Takeshi Araki, whose arms and hands are covered with scars caused by radiation from the bomb. "The arms development race, by major countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, has accelerated and threatens to drive the world's population onto the brink of destruction," Araki said.

As 1,500 doves were released in the air Hiroshima's 980,000 residents were asked to observe a minute's silent prayer at 8:15 a.m., the moment the bomb was dropped.

Then a bell was struck by two children of radiation victims.

The names of 2,757 persons said to have died in the past year from diseases attributed to the bomb and its after-effects were added to a memorial notebook, bringing the total of identified atomic bomb victims to 100,718. About 370,000 others in Japan are said to be suffering from bomb-related diseases.

A Paris-based group, the Friends of the Peace Book, and the newspaper *Mainichi* and its English-language version, *The Daily News*, printed appeals to readers including prepared letters for them to send to President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The letters, which could be clipped and mailed, asked that the two countries donate a portion of their military budgets to a peace campaign chaired by Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride.

Earlier this week the 1981 world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs, meeting in Tokyo and Hiroshima, drew participants from 33 countries, including the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries.

Seven injured

Bombs explode in six Irish towns

BELFAST, Aug. 6 (Agencies) — Irish guerrillas have caused heavy damage with bombs which exploded in six towns in Northern Ireland within an hour, injuring seven persons. Car bombs exploded in Belfast, Londonderry, Lisburn and Armagh, damaging shops and offices. Garages and a British Army veterans' hall were damaged by bombs in Newry and Portadown.

Five guerrillas armed with machine guns planted Wednesday two beer kegs packed with explosives in a Belfast hotel. Staff and customers fled before the blast. Bombs also cut the railway line between Belfast and Dublin.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is trying to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility. The bombing wave was the biggest in the province for more than a year and injured a British soldier, two police officers and four civilians.

It followed the death at the weekend of an eighth guerrilla in the hunger strikes campaign at the Maze Prison. But the IRA did not link the bombings with the hunger strikes, in which the guerrillas seek prison reforms acknowledging that they are different from common criminals.

All of the bombs were hidden in hijacked cars parked outside business premises, police said, and widespread damage was caused by the blast. All told, security authorities said, 11 bombs were exploded over a time span of

little more than an hour. In addition, police reported a dozen suspect cars were being examined for possible bombs on sites around the province.

Meanwhile, the IRA Wednesday appeared certain to score a new political victory in Northern Ireland after the main Roman Catholic political party decided not to fight a special parliamentary poll to elect a successor to hunger striker Bobby Sands.

Farmers face financial ruin

Greek forest fires still raging

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AFP) — Forest and brush fires, many believed started by arsonists, continued to rage in the Greek provinces Thursday as officials tallied the huge extent of damage so far. Some 150,000 olive trees have already been destroyed in the southern Peloponnese province of Messinia, where 20,000 hectares (48,000 acres) have been swept by fires.

A further 2,000 hectares (4,800 acres) were ravaged in the island of Khios, and crops in central Greece were still under threat from fires Thursday. A fire meanwhile broke out Thursday morning on the tourist island of Corfu, forcing villagers to evacuate buildings in the danger zone and join forces with troops and firemen fighting the blaze.

But fires in the Athens region had been extinguished by Thursday and residents were returning to their homes. No official estimate of damage in the capital has been given, but in the suburbs at least 38 houses and 36 big farms are known to have been razed. Some 700 hectares (1,680 acres) of pine forest was also destroyed.

Farmers in the Peloponnese whose livelihood depends on olive and olive-oil production face financial ruin. So do wine producers — many vineyards in the region were swept by fire.

Unconfirmed reports said many pigs died in fires in the Peloponnese region. One rich farmer and olive producer from a village near Kalanata said Thursday that damage was "incalculable." Farmers are hoping for urgent government loans, and political analysts said opposition parties were ready to home in on the authorities if cash aid was not forthcoming by October's scheduled elections.

Police investigating the fires have detained and questioned about 50 persons, the youngest only 12 years old. Most were later released but about 10 were still being held. Earlier this week a previously unknown right-wing group called "Blue Archer"

claimed responsibility for some of the fires, saying it wanted the government to give amnesty to certain jailed members of the former colonels' regime.

But Thursday, an anonymous caller claiming to represent the group told a newspaper that it played no part in the fires and blamed them on left-wing groups. Local officials in the Athens suburbs urged residents to clear combustibles and dead grass from gardens to ward off any further fires.

And Wednesday night Premier George Rallis called on citizens to report any suspicious act. Some blazes resulted from negligence or spontaneous combustion, he said, but others were deliberately started for economic, personal or political reasons.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, forest and brush fires Wednesday threatened several villages in the southern republic of Montenegro as the nation's worst heat wave in 35 years continued unabated. Tanjug news agency reported. The village of Suchin near the Adriatic port of Kotor was evacuated as 20-meter high flames threatened to engulf the village. Three other villages were also in danger and the area was declared in a state of emergency, Tanjug said. Power supplies were cut by raging flames in the region.

Tanjug said at least 20 fires raged in Montenegro, the hottest part of Yugoslavia where temperatures were hovering around 37 degrees C (99 F.). Officials said conditions were made worse by strong, hot winds which were spreading the flames quickly.

They said many fires could not be effectively fought since they started in inaccessible, hilly areas. Some parts of Montenegro have had no rain since May 11.

Hijack alert issued

ZURICH, Aug. 6 (R) — Swiss police Thursday put West European airports on alert after a convicted air pirate threatened a new hijacking unless he was paid half a million Swiss francs (about \$250,000). Luciano Porcari, 41, serving a 10-year sentence for hijacking an Iberia Airlines plane in 1977, failed to return to prison here from compassionate leave, a police spokesman said.

Zurich police said Porcari threatened in a series of letters to hijack another aircraft unless Swiss authorities returned half a million francs seized when he was arrested. He had extorted the money during the hijacking, police said.

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